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GARDEN SEEDS



QUICKEST
OF ALL
CATALOGUES
TO BE
UNDERSTOOD

THE D. LANDRETH SEED COMPANY give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

LANDRETHS' SEEDS

No City Seedsmen possess the room at our command at the
BLOOMSDALE FARMS. Come see it—it is just immense

HINTS TO MAIL ORDER PURCHASERS

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER.—Seeds sent to amount of remittance only; when prices fluctuate and postage or cost of bags is not provided for in remittance as required, orders will be modified accordingly, and customers can re-order the deficiency, as no accounts will be opened for small sums or balances resulting from short remittance. We guarantee to fill your order satisfactorily. In case of an error it will be cheerfully corrected.

REMITTANCE may be made in cash, by Express or Registered Mail, by Draft on New York or Philadelphia, or by Postal Money Order. See Postal Orders below. Sums of fifty cents or less, in cash or Stamps, may be sent by ordinary Mail at our risk. Postage Stamps for any sum will be accepted where facilities for transmitting money by the above modes do not exist, but letters containing same should be registered.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID BY US.—The prices for small seeds (Peas, Beans and Corn excepted) quoted in this Catalogue include postage, paid by us. We do not pay postage on Peas, Beans and Corn because of their weight. If wanted by mail postage should be added to price quoted, at the rate of 16c. per quart on Peas and Beans, and 15c. per quart on Corn.

BY EXPRESS.—Moderate orders, too heavy or expensive for the Mails, or where quick time is desirable, can be sent by Express to your nearest Express office. This applies particularly to orders for Peas, Beans and Corn. Charges in such cases are payable by the recipient. By special arrangement with all the Express lines in the United States and Canada, seeds and plants are now carried at a reduced rate of 20 per cent. less than the merchandise rates when guaranteed by us. No goods sent C. O. D. without an advance sufficient to cover charges both ways. Onion Sets, Potatoes, Roots and other perishable goods will not be sent C. O. D., but will be sent only on receipt of full remittance and at risk of purchaser.

BY FREIGHT, R. R. or STEAMER.—Orders for heavy seeds, such as Peas, Beans, Corn, etc., can be shipped at lower rates of Freight by railroad or by steamer where practicable. All Freight and Express goods are delivered by us to the Freight or Express office in Bristol, Pa., charges payable at destination, no charge for bags, boxes or packing.

ORDER EARLY.—It is better to have the seeds on hand a week or two rather than wait one day when you need them.

GUARANTEE.—We guarantee all shipments of seeds to reach the purchaser safely and in good condition.

PACKAGE CHARGES.—When crates or barrels are required for packing Onion Sets, the following rates will be charged: **Crates**, 2 bush., 25c.; 1 bush., 15c.; ½ bush., 12c. **Barrels**, holding 4 bushels, 30c. These package charges are extra and should be included in remittance.

MAKING OUT ORDERS.—We always make it a point to give orders our **immediate attention** as soon as received, a fact well known and appreciated by the thousands of customers deriving their supplies from us direct. The prompt execution of orders will be greatly facilitated if our customers will be careful to write on their order their **Full Name and Address**, the **Quantity**, **Name of Variety** and **Price** of the seeds wanted. (See Order Sheet enclosed.)

Orders with full address of customer should be written on a distinct sheet, apart from any necessary **inquiries**, which latter should be written on a **separate sheet**, to insure speed in filling orders in our packing department.

INQUIRIES as to methods of culture from correspondents who are not customers will receive attention only upon enclosure of 25c. in Stamps accompanying same, which sum may be deducted when remitting us a subsequent cash order for Seeds amounting to One Dollar or more.

The practice of writing us from several post-offices is to be avoided. Change of residence should be communicated to us at once, to secure delivery of our current publications. If you want a Catalogue sent to your neighbors or friends, send us their addresses and we will put them on our Mailing List.

Space will not permit us to enumerate all the seeds and garden requisites we carry in stock. If you do not see what you want, write us and we will promptly give you prices and all other information.

The United States Mail brings Landreths' Seeds to every man's
Post Office (see page 2).

First see if your Merchant
sells Landreths' Seeds.

United States Money Orders can be obtained at almost every Post Office. They cost

For Orders for sums not exceeding \$2.50	3 cents.
If over \$2.50 and not exceeding \$5.00	5 cents.
“ \$5.00 and not exceeding \$10.00	8 cents.
“ \$10.00 and not exceeding \$20.00	10 cents.

Address: **D. Landreth Seed Company**
BLOOMSDALE SEED FARMS, BRISTOL, PENNA.

If you wish a copy of this Catalogue mailed to your neighbor or friend, send us their address on a postal card.

STANDARD SORTS. SEEDS WHICH SUCCEED.

It is now 124 (one hundred and twenty-four) years since Landreths' Seeds were introduced, and throughout this long period they have held without a question the highest place in the estimation of the Agricultural public of the United States. This entirely a consequence of an unwavering determination on the part of the Landreths' to sell only the best, to give their customers the fullest worth for their money, and to advise practically.

We will be delighted to add your name to our list of customers. Many families we have supplied for 100 (one hundred) years, one for 116 (one hundred and sixteen) years; that is a good record, therefore we ask you to order from us some

SEEDS WHICH SUCCEED.

HIGH QUALITY

MERIT, otherwise QUALITY, of the vegetables which can be grown from LANDRETHS' SEEDS is always the first consideration, and the Landreth Standard for Quality is set very high.

The extensive trial grounds on Bloomsdale Farms indicate the trouble and expense assumed in these investigations as to Quality, which in their intensity can only be compared with the labors in a laboratory.

The observer of these pictures of the Bloomsdale Trial Grounds will notice the systematic arrangement of all the sorts, each member of which has its appropriate label in the field, and corresponding entry and number in a book in which is kept throughout the growing season a running and exhaustive record, so that we have a most intimate knowledge of everything we sell and everything sold by every other Seedsman.

YES! QUALITY IS EVERYTHING WITH US

Excepting Cauliflower, all flat papers are at 5c. each. This is not the case in any other Seed Catalogue.

1784

The Landreth Nursery and Seed business was established in Philadelphia in 1784. Its founder was David Landreth, born 1752, near Berwick-on-Tweed, son of a Northumberland farmer who had, in England, applied himself to the business of tree growing. He emigrated to Canada in 1781, shortly after removing to Philadelphia. About 1786 he associated his brother Cuthbert in the business of seed and tree culture. The first place of business was on High Street, the exact position now being covered by the buildings 1210 and 1212 Market Street, then a location well out in the country. Contiguous land was rented for Nursery and Seed Growing purposes, the largest section being a tract at the intersection of Twelfth and Filbert Streets.

Various Seed Farms	Year Established	VARIOUS FIRM TITLES	Various Seed Stores	Year Established
Arch Street, Philadelphia	. . 1784	David Landreth, 1784	Market Street, Philadelphia	. 1784
Federal Street, "	. . 1789	David & Cuthbert Landreth, 1790	Federal Street, "	. 1789
Garlic Hall, "	. . 1818	David Landreth & Co., 1830	Old Court House, "	. 1790
The Meadows, "	. . 1819	David Landreth and D. Landreth Munns, 1843	Second Street, "	. 1810
Fifth Street, "	. . 1820	David Landreth, 1845	Charleston, South Carolina	. 1818
Gray's Ferry, "	. . 1826	David Landreth & Son, 1860	Chestnut Street, Philadelphia	. 1820
Bloomsdale, Bucks Co., Pa.	. . 1847	David Landreth & Sons, 1875	Sixth Street, "	. 1853
Reedland, New Jersey	. . . 1865	D. Landreth Seed Company,	St. Louis, Missouri	. . . . 1854
Monaskon, Virginia	. . . . 1871	Incorporated 1904	Arch Street, Philadelphia	. . 1878
Granville, Virginia	. . . . 1871		Market Street, "	. . 1898
Manitowoc, Wisconsin	. . . . 1873		Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.	. 1899

BURNET LANDRETH, PRESIDENT
BURNET LANDRETH, JR., TREASURER
S. PHILLIPS LANDRETH, SECRETARY

BLOOMSDALE SEED FARMS,
BRISTOL,
PENNSYLVANIA

Pedigree Seeds by Mail

To Market Gardeners and to Everybody

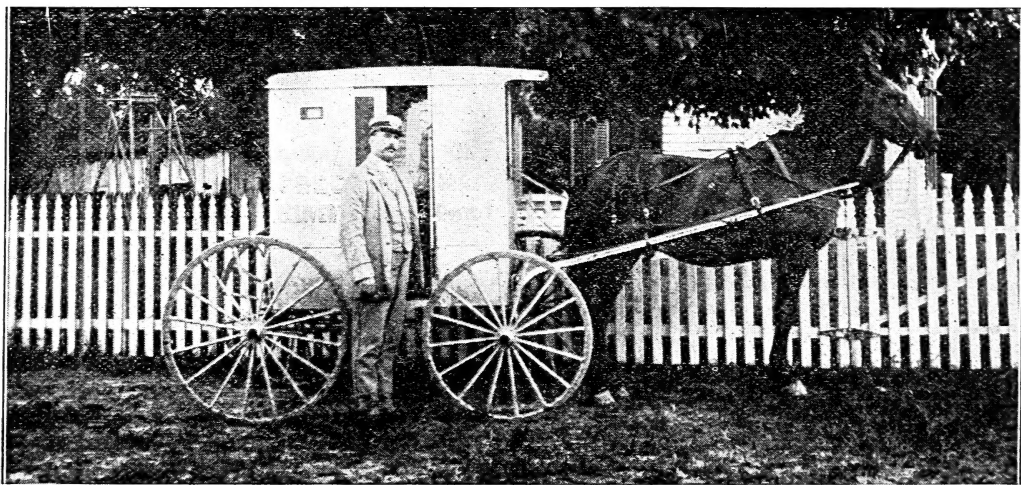
For considerably over one hundred years the Landreths have been supplying Seeds to Market Gardeners, and during that period have seen the operations of Trucking enlarged from small beginnings to the present enormous development, as illustrated by the Seed purchases of single customers who every year sow or drill of Landreths' Seeds:

1000 pounds Jersey Wakefield Cabbage,
1000 pounds Curled Parsley,

1000 pounds Egyptian Beet,
1000 pounds Onion, in varieties,

3000 pounds Bloomsdale Spinach,
and other Seeds in like proportion.

Market Gardeners who have never before bought Seed from us are invited to send us portions of their orders, and in this they will not be venturing on untrodden paths, for thousands obtain their supplies of Seeds from Bloomsdale.



The above is an illustration of how the Rural Delivery wagons carry Landreths' Seeds to the farmhouse door.

Does Your Merchant Handle Landreths' Seeds?

If he don't then write to Bloomsdale, as the United States Mail brings Landreths' Seeds to every man's Post Office.

United States Money Orders can be obtained at almost every Post Office. They cost

For Orders for sums not exceeding \$2.50	3 cents
If over \$2.50 and not exceeding 5.00	5 cents
If over 5.00 and not exceeding 10.00	8 cents
If over 10.00 and not exceeding 20.00	10 cents

The D. Landreth Seed Company welcomes a comparison of prices, provided there be at the same time a comparison of quality, which varies just in proportion to any variation in price.

TO MERCHANTS and all PLANTERS of SEEDS

It is natural that all business men for purposes of attracting trade should claim to sell the best whether it be Seeds or sugar, but discriminating purchasers know that all cannot be best.

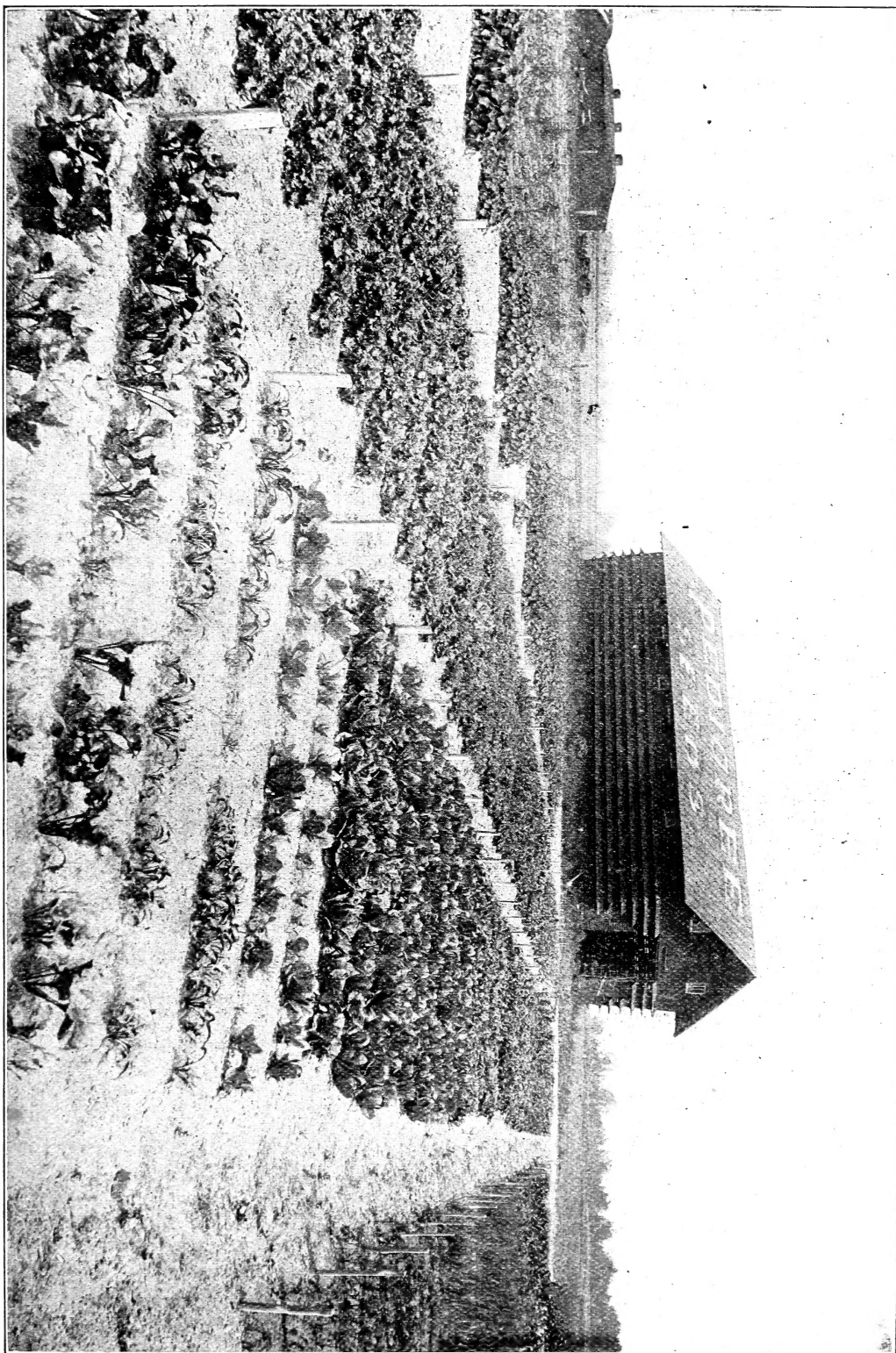
LANDRETHS' SEEDS are certainly among the best. For over 125 years these Seeds have been a standard of excellence in the United States, a measure of quality looked up to by all others.

The vast quantity of Garden Seeds grown on the celebrated Bloomsdale Farms are without question the best in the world, as respects absolute purity to type, and as regards full germinative forces; and those other large quantities of small Seeds grown by contracting farmers from Seed stocks produced on the Bloomsdale Seed Farms is of very choice quality, being only one remove from Bloomsdale, the fountain head of purity, and thirdly, those European grown seeds which we import are obtained from the most reliable sources, as proven by the Bloomsdale Trial Grounds.

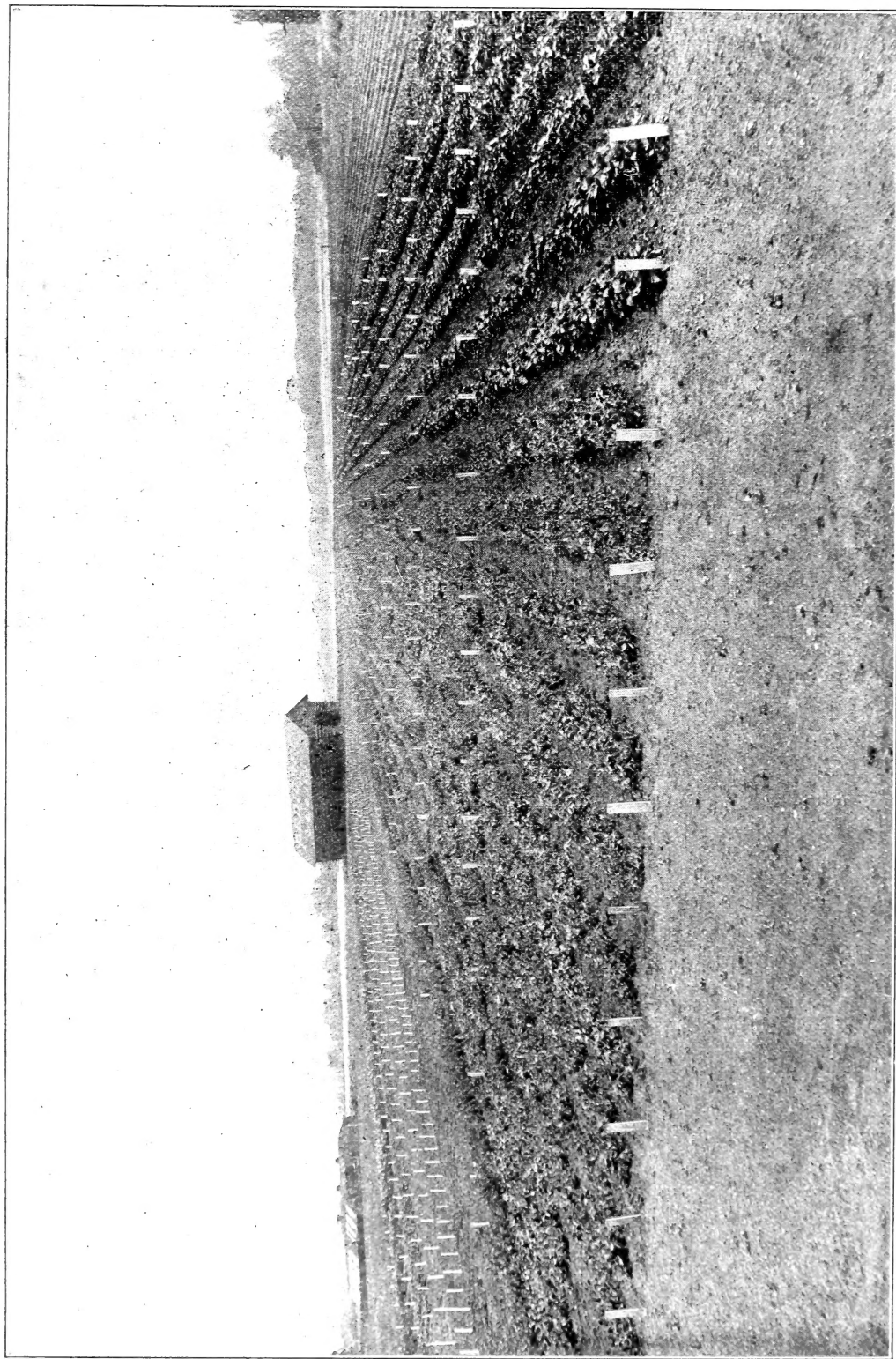
Our Vitality Tests have the past season numbered 25,000 distinct records, and our Quality Tests of Garden Seeds numbered 7,900 of these exclusive flower seeds, garden seeds and agricultural seeds. In passing we remark that we have been making these field tests since the year 1827, a period of eighty years.

Judged by the foregoing remarks, the reader will not be in the slightest error in concluding that this is not a cheap house; but at the same time we make the statement that it is not a dear house, considering the quality of seeds sent out. Trials demonstrate that **LANDRETHS' SEEDS** are reliable, and therefore worth a price. Really, after all, they are the **cheapest** because of their excellence.

Do not be influenced by the shouting of every new Seedsman who sells at prices however low, yet always the dearest.



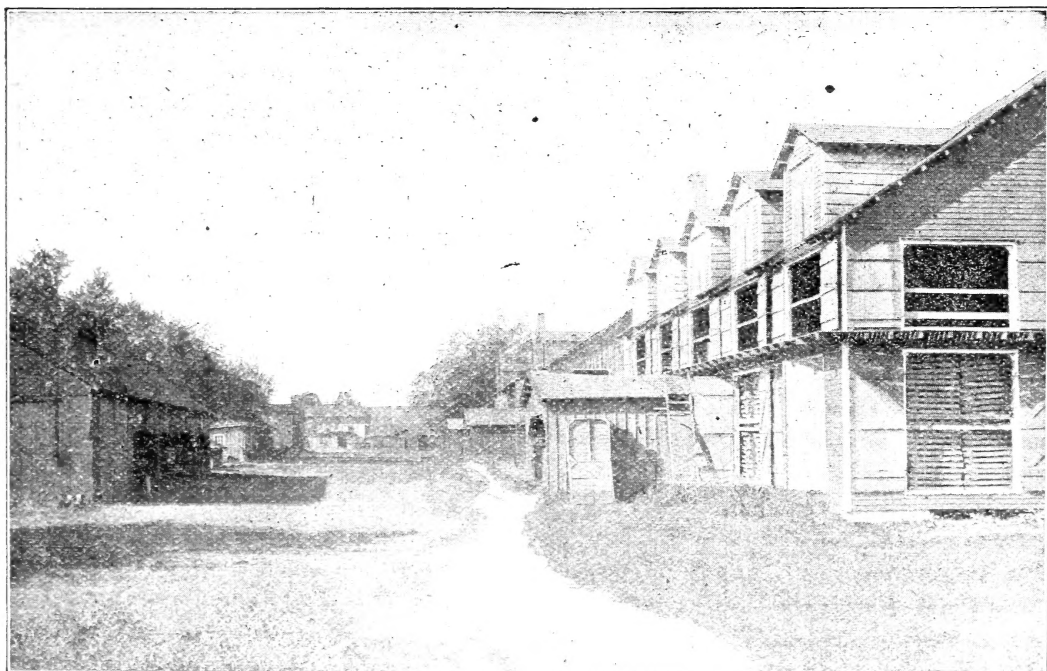
Bloomsdale Trial Grounds, showing portions of tests of Lettuce; this section being of 500 trials of Cos, Curled Head and Heading sorts. All sown across beds nine feet wide, with alleys or paths between the beds.



Bloomsdale Trial Grounds, showing portions of 600 tests of Bush Beans and Peas. All are sown in parallel rows at three feet apart, each sample thinned out to 100 plants to facilitate comparison.



Bloomsdale Trial Grounds, showing portions of 350 tests of Tomatoes trained to stakes, ten plants of a sort, classified for competition one with the other. Other tracts on both sides of the Tomatoes are Peas, Beans, Lettuce, Radish. Vine crops occupy other tracts, and just so with Sugar Corn.



Bloomsdale Farms Buildings: eight drying barns, office in distance, blacksmith shop and wheelwright shop on left, all forming a little town.

THE BLOOMSDALE TRIAL GROUNDS

Since the establishment of American Seed Growing by the Landreths in 1784 they always have had Trial or Experimental Grounds, which from smaller beginnings have developed to areas of considerable extent.

These generally number six tracts, divided between those sorts whose seeds are sown at the same time, as for example:

1. Peas and Beans.
2. Cabbage, Kale, Cauliflower, etc.
3. Small Seeds, not including any of those above enumerated.
4. Vine Crops of all kinds.
5. Corn, both Field and Table.
6. Flower Seeds.

These most interesting fields of observation and study are like text-books, but more instructive than any books can be on the special subject. The growth is kaleidoscopic, the development fast or slow according to climatic changes; the growth sometimes confirming previous notes upon the same subjects, at other times of developments quite contrary to the observations and records of the year or years before. Really a student in a trial ground is always prepared for changes in vigor, precocity and general merit or demerit; consequently, a great familiarity as to variation is developed within his knowledge, depending upon manure, soil, rainfall or temperature.

It is only the novice or theorist or utterly stupid man who expects plants to be always true to name—to be exactly of the same type, in season and out of season, year after year.

Of course, as a rule established varieties are expected to come up to a general standard, and they generally do; but, for instance, a whole Cabbage family on trial in an experimental ground may be two weeks later than the previous year, or in the trials of the Pea family they may be on an average a third shorter in vine or a third taller than the year before; or as to maturity, the whole list of Peas may be a week later or a week earlier. As to Lettuce, the whole list on trial, even though there may be two hundred or more of them, may be ten days later in shooting to seed than under the record of the year before—and so it goes throughout the entire list. All lovers of Cantaloupes will know they are some years nearly all good, and other years nearly all bad.

Now the experienced observer, when he sees an entire list of trials, comprising perhaps one or two hundred tests of the same family, as of Radish, Lettuce, Cabbage, mature very early or very late, develop very large or very small, or be colored up brilliantly or otherwise, does not jump to the conclusion that the seed was of bad selections, but looks back into his farm diary for climatic variations during the season, or into the soil or the manure, or, like a sensible man, he concludes that the variations were not from any peculiarity in the seed, or, in fact, anything within his control.

Mongrel seed is generally that which produces plants of a variation between individual plants in the same patch, as to size, form and color; but when, on the other hand, all plants are affected abnormally in any physical character, then the change must be attributed to some physical cause, and the general influence for good or bad is often observed in a large trial ground.

The illustrations only partially convey an idea of the order and system of the Bloomsdale Trial Grounds.

Genuine Seeds

"Fresh, genuine and reliable" was a phrase printed on Landreths' Seed labels over one hundred and twenty years ago, as descriptive of their merits, and the qualities so expressed have been kept inviolate year after year, crop after crop.

No Seeds issued by any other Seed Firm are better in any respect, and consequently none whatever have a superior reputation to aid in their sale.

Merchants dealing in Seeds or Gardeners planting

Seeds which Succeed

will not make a mistake in using Landreths', as the name sells them for the Merchant and their rare quality assures the Planter the fullest satisfaction.

We trust you will favor us with a part of your valued orders, and promise you our prompt and best attention.

Bloomsdale Seed Farms, our large and very practical Seed Growing Establishment at Bristol, Penna., not only as respects extensive Seed Growing operations over broad acres, but in the details of barning, seed-house storage and packing on 100,000 feet of floor space, is at all times open to the inspection of visitors; and we feel confident that as "seeing is believing," they will be convinced that Landreths' Seeds are as represented, *fresh, genuine and reliable*.

Our business is increasing. Can we increase it still more by adding you to our list of customers?

Will you write us acknowledging these communications.

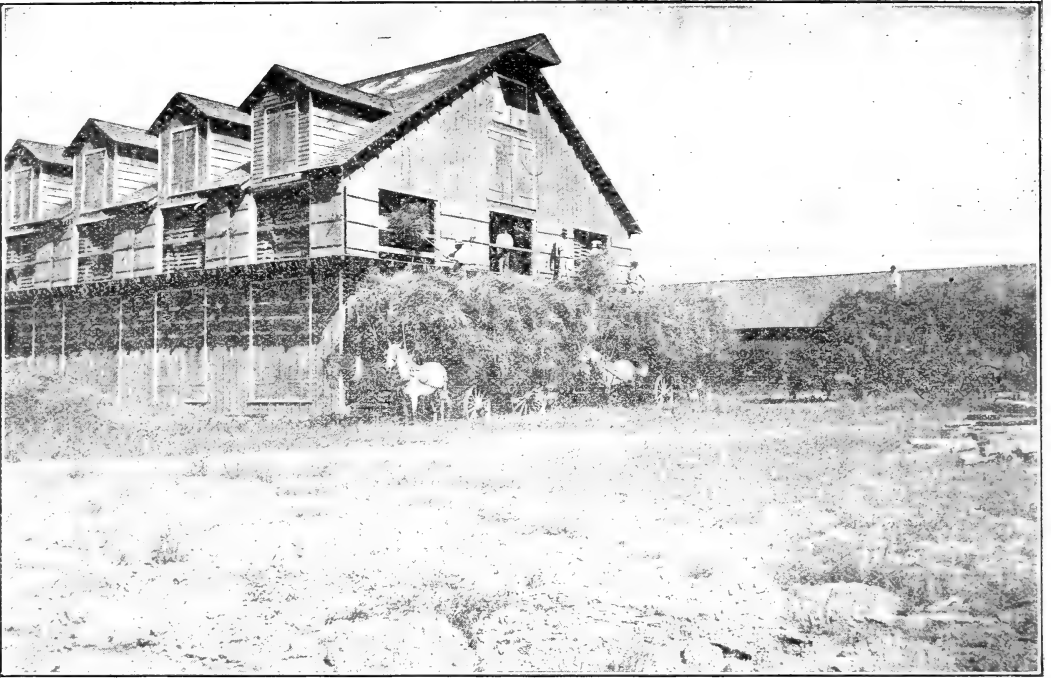
The Landreth Seed Establishment, while the oldest in America, a Seed House of a business of one hundred and twenty-four years, is as young and spry as any of the youngsters in the American Seed Trade.

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS, AND YOU WANT LANDRETHS' SEEDS.

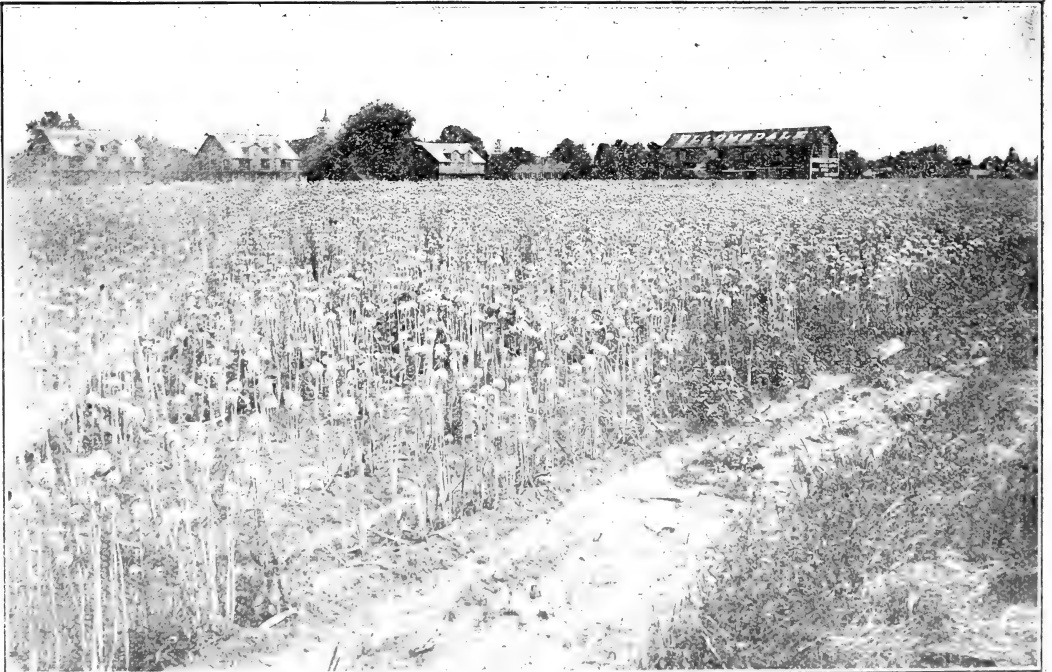
Secure Your Seeds a Month Previous to Planting Season
GET LANDRETHS' ONLY

Pedigree Seeds

For years Landreths' Seeds have been termed Pedigree Seeds, and they certainly deserve the name, if the careful saving of Seeds from which to breed means anything. The intense SELECTION OF SEED STOCKS is a very costly operation, one requiring not only an outlay of labor, but an intimate knowledge of the subject. The results of breeding are as marked in vegetables as in cattle. Any one who buys seed of mongrel Cabbage, or Radish, or Melon runs the same risk of disappointment as he who attempts to breed fine hunting dogs from worthless curs.



Unloading Radish Seed at one of the Bloomsdale barns, preparatory to putting through a steam thresher. The objects within the building are Onion trays, each holding two bushels of Onion Sets.



View of one of many Onion Seed patches at Bloomsdale Farms, where frequently over 100 acres annually have been grown.

Reasons WHY A CAUTIOUS MAN PURCHASES LANDRETHS' SEEDS

(a) BECAUSE these Seeds are of the highest reputation, home and abroad.
 (b) BECAUSE these Seeds are largely grown by the Landreths on Landreths' own Farms.
 (c) BECAUSE that portion of these Seeds not so grown on the Landreths' Farms are grown nevertheless on contract from Seed Stocks furnished by Landreth, and which Seed Stocks were grown on Landreths' Farms.

(d) BECAUSE Landreths' are reliable Seeds, worth their cost, while Seeds grown by inexperienced people are unreliable; at their best a very doubtful investment, and at the worst they may put the planter to great disappointment, if not absolute loss of cash, labor and profit.

SEEDS

alone, of all the purchases of a countryman, a farmer or gardener, or of a city man having a front or back yard, are articles requiring absolute confidence as to the final outcome of their sowing. The planter of Seeds can tell something beforehand, judged by their outward appearance, when he buys a pair of shoes, suit of clothes, a piece of machinery, even a horse—always a risky investment—but with Seeds he has nothing to guide him as respects merit; nothing but the reputation of the grower. He places himself at the mercy of the Seed Grower, and spends his money and time covering a period from 40 to 100 days before he knows whether or not he has been given the value of his outlay and expectations, or has been sold a gold brick. Reader, you take none of these chances in purchasing Landreths' Seeds. Mail us your order and the Seeds will be at your Post Office as quickly as the United States Mail can carry them.

Landreths' prices are as low as the quality can be sold, for there is as much difference in breeds of Seeds as there is difference in breeds of dogs, and that is saying a good deal. Only trial will develop the merit or demerit of Seeds, but while making the trial the Summer has come and gone.

Tell your friends what a good Seed Catalogue this is. The reason it is good is because

1. IT IS ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.
2. IT IS WRITTEN BY AN EXPERT.
3. IT TELLS HOW MUCH TO SOW TO THE 100 YARDS OR TO THE ACRE.
4. IT TELLS HOW TO THIN OUT.
5. IT GIVES VALUABLE INFORMATION, SUCH AS MAKES IT VALUABLE TO PRESERVE.

YOUR MERCHANT CAN GET YOU LANDRETHS' SEEDS, OR YOU CAN WRITE TO US DIRECT

FARMER'S GARDEN

Why is it that so few grain farmers have gardens? The city man who rents a country house has a garden, the villager generally has a garden, the country day laborer always has a garden; but the farmer, who generally has more land than he can properly cultivate, rarely has a garden. The only explanation is that he looks upon gardening or the working of an acre in Cabbage, Beets or other vegetables as a sort of small-potato business and beneath his lordly self who raises his one hundred acres of wheat or corn? What a mistaken policy! How he forbids himself the pleasure, the sanitary advantages, the clean-cut profits of a well-arranged, properly cultivated and bountiful garden—an acre which will afford him more real comfort and actual profit than any ten acres of his best farm crops; an acre which makes him quite independent as to his daily food, and tends to make his sons and daughters better satisfied with farm life. Certainly it is hard enough to keep the boys and girls under the farmhouse roof, and unquestionably one cause is because of the monotony or dissatisfaction with the farmhouse table. A farm life is undoubtedly one of long hours and few amusements. Why make it more distasteful by neglecting the garden, its toothsome vegetables and beautiful flowers of civilizing influences?

EARLY CABBAGE

For MARKET GARDENERS

Plants

For PRIVATE GARDENERS

Pulled, crated and delivered at EXPRESS COMPANY'S OFFICE,
Young's Island, near Charleston, S. C.

Prices for Plants—Cash with Order

500 plants for.....	\$1.00	5,000 to 10,000 at	\$1.40
1,000 to 5,000 at.....	1.50	10,000 to 20,000 at	1.10

Crates to contain, at option of purchasers, 500, 1,000 or 2,000 plants

These plants are from seed sown in the open field at various times in the Autumn, and are ready for shipment from the 15th of December to the 15th of April. Orders booked now for shipment at any time, provided cash accompanies the order. No plants sent C. O. D. under any circumstances whatever.

These plants will develop certain crop of Cabbage ten days to two weeks earlier than are produced from home-grown plants; consequently they will make double the profit.

Hardy Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants

mature a crop ten days to two weeks earlier than from plants raised in hot-beds or cold frames, for the reason that they can be set in the field without waiting until danger of frost is past. They become rooted and established while the land is still cold, and as soon as Spring weather opens the plants rapidly start into growth and mature heads away ahead of the earliest cold frame plants.

On account of climatic condition the Sea Islands on the South Carolina coast are peculiarly adapted to the growing of Cabbage plants in Winter, as on account of the ocean winds frosts do not occur. This freedom from frost enables the growers on these Sea Islands to sow their seed in open fields in the months of October, November and December; the plants make a slow growth through the cold season, and by the time they are large enough to transplant they are quite dormant. When in this condition they can be shipped to almost any distance and will stand cold weather without injury.

Our plants are shipped direct from the growing fields to the purchaser, and of the following varieties:

- SELECT EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—the earliest reliable sort.
- CHARLESTON LARGE WAKEFIELD—fine heavy yielder.
- SUCCESSION—reliable and heavy flathead.
- SHORT-STEMMED FLAT DUTCH.

We ask you to try some of these plants, believing that another year you will give largely increased orders.

Bloomsdale Seed Farms	D. Landreth Seed Company	Bristol Pennsylvania
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Vegetable Seeds.

We ask the readers of this Catalogue of Garden Vegetables to compare its clear-cut arrangement, practical descriptions of varieties and most valuable notes, with other catalogues where such information is looked for in vain.

We do not stake our reputation on the effectiveness of an outside cover, nor on exaggerated illustrations of utterly unreliable and padded descriptions, but upon solid facts which may be relied upon as just the information the gardener should have, whether he be inexperienced or a master of his trade.

While discriminating purchasers of Vegetable Seeds give full praise to our efforts to grow on our own lands the choicest strains of vegetables as respects form, color, texture and periods of maturity, the average purchaser of seeds, on the other hand, nearly always wants something cheap, seeming to ignore the fact that the best cannot be given at the cheapest prices. This accounts for the many abnormal or misshaped vegetables seen in the markets, and consequent loss to the grower who is often the sufferer. An extra dollar or so spent for seed, per acre, often turns the scale of future failure or success.

General Rule: Cover Seeds Four Times Their Least Diameters.

Asparagus.

Plant Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Fifteen Pounds to the Acre.

This plant succeeds best on sandy soil, though reclaimed marsh land, when freed from water, is admirably adapted to its culture; the lighter the soil the earlier the plants shoot in the Spring. Of whatever character the ground may be, it should be well cleared of trash or other incumbrances, and in a good state of cultivation. The land is prepared by opening deep trenches, six or eight feet apart, by passing a two-horse plow twice to each furrow, throwing a furrow slice to the right and left, and finally cleaning and deepening the furrow by a third passage of the plow. The roots are planted in the bottom of the furrow, at eighteen inches apart, and covered by an inch of soil.

Stable manure may be applied in the furrow before the roots are placed, or on top of the roots after they are covered.

North of the latitude of Washington, Spring planting, when the Apple is in bloom, is considered to give the best results, but south of Washington, Fall planting has proven the best. We can ship Asparagus roots from October to March to any point within 1,000 miles, but they must be planted as soon as received, as if exposed to the air are soon injured in vigor.

If the rows be six feet apart, about 6,000 plants are required to plant an acre; if at eight feet apart, 4,000 plants are required to the acre.

One-year-old well-developed roots are better than old ones. When well planted and fertilized, a cutting of stalks can be made about three times the second year after planting. Cutting should not be continued too late in the Spring, or the roots will become exhausted if the shoots are not allowed to develop fully, for of course it must be understood the leaves are the lungs of the plants. After cutting has ceased the ground should be worked by plowing away from the rows and manuring alongside, after which the earth should be thrown back. Twenty bushels of salt to the acre, sown broadcast, may be used to advantage annually. The roots of Asparagus (though some penetrate six and eight feet in depth) are, many of them, inclined to run near the surface; the cultivator should accordingly, as far as possible, aim at flat culture. Early crops, like Peas, may be profitably grown between the rows of Asparagus for the first two or three years. Asparagus can be bleached and made tender by mulching or covering with six inches of fine-cut hay, straw or leaves.

A season's cutting covers eight to ten weeks, and profitable cutting continues up to ten years from planting, after which time the beds are considered unprofitable by market gardeners.

From 800 to 1,500 two-pound bunches of Asparagus can be cut to the acre, and a good field hand can cut 150 bunches in a day. In the Philadelphia market Asparagus bunches are always made to weigh two pounds, and vary from ten to fifty stalks to the bunch, according to condition of culture. A skillful workman can trim, wash, pack and tie about 300 bunches in a day.

At the New York market green-pointed "grass" is demanded; the Philadelphia market calls for white-pointed. Both colors are found in the same field. The price obtained in the Philadelphia market by truckers from commission men is on an average ten cents per bunch, never lower than eight cents, though sometimes the price paid by commission men is forty to fifty cents.

One pound of Asparagus seed will produce 2,000 plants, enough for one-third acre. The seed may be sown when the Cherry is in bloom or among the earliest operations in the Spring, and is usually drilled in rows of ten inches.



A BUNCH OF ASPARAGUS

SEED.

PALMETTO.—An early prolific, regularly developed type of Asparagus of the Southern seaboard. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 75c.
COLOSSAL.—The leading variety in the American markets. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 75c.
COLUMBIAN WHITE.—Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. 90c.
BARR'S MAMMOTH.—Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.00.

ROOTS.

PALMETTO.—Two years old, per 100, 75c.; 1000, \$4.50.
COLOSSAL.—Two years old, per 100, 75c.; 1000, \$4.50.
COLUMBIAN WHITE.—Per 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$6.00.

Artichoke.

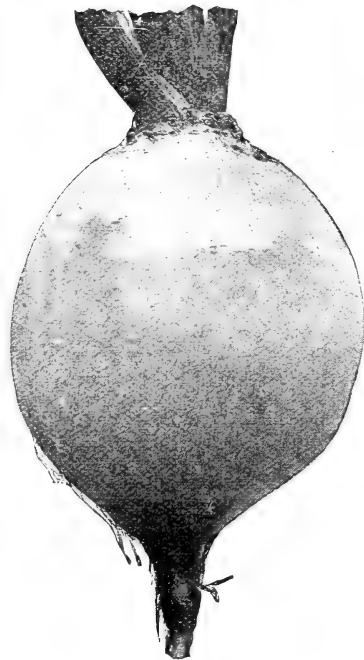
FRENCH SEED.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This plant may be grown from seed sown when the Cherry is in bloom or from suckers taken from established plants. If the seed be sown the plants may be raised in beds and transplanted. The seedlings or sets should be planted out in rows at four feet apart, and eighteen inches in the row. Artichoke in a congenial climate will stand for several years, but success with it in the United States cannot be expected north of the cotton belt.

LARGE GLOBE.—A French vegetable, the flower buds of which are eaten. Lb. ¼ Lb. Oz. Pkt.
\$4 00 \$1 25 \$0 45 \$0 10



EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE

Beets for Table.

Ready for Table 40 to 75 Days from Sowing.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Under a system of horse cultivation drill in rows at 2½ feet apart and thin to 2 inches. If the culture is by hand the rows may be drawn 18 inches apart. The seed may be drilled in the Spring, when the Apple is in bloom. Yield 200 to 500 bushels.

Extra Early Eclipse, 40 days.—

This variety has to a great extent superseded the Egyptian. The bulbs are perfect globes, blood colored, and develop with astonishing rapidity. Foliage longer and more vigorous than the Egyptian.

Extra Early Egyptian Turnip, 40 days.—

Roots for table use developing in forty days. Bulbs half globular, or flattened at the poles; roots very slim, skin smooth, leaves red and green.



EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN

Lb. ¼ Lb. Oz. Pkt.
\$0 75 \$0 25 \$0 10 \$0 05



CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN.—A choice form of the Egyptian and consequently very desirable. Thicker in body than the Egyptian.

LANDRETHS' VERY EARLY (for forcing), 48 DAYS.—

We do not know of a better early Beet than this. It is nearly as early as the Egyptian and hardier. Not so dark in flesh, but more firm when boiled or pickled; the leaf-tops are remarkably short and compact, fitting the variety for forcing under glass or close planting on the border.

LENTZ TURNIP, 50 DAYS.—Very early. * Short leaved, suitable for culture under glass.

BASSANO OR EXTRA EARLY TURNIP, 45 DAYS.—

This is, with the exception of the Egyptian and Eclipse, the earliest sort. It is the first in market of large-rooted sorts; it is globular, sugary and tender.

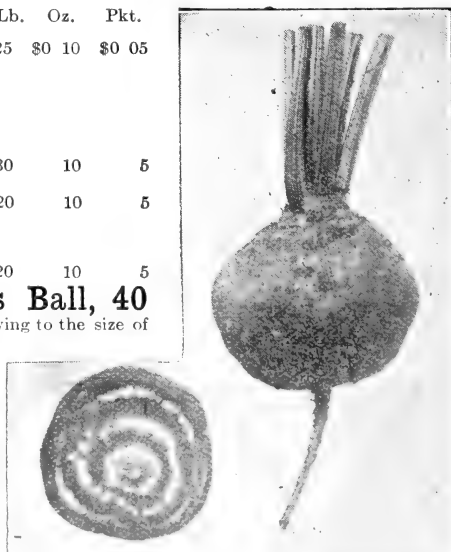
Landreth's Early Deep Scarlet Tennis Ball, 40 days.—

Early as Eclipse and its superior. Roots round, growing to the size of a tennis ball. Should be used for table when about two inches in diameter. Color of flesh deep scarlet. Foliage a dark bronze. Every Gardener should have this variety of Beet, as it is most desirable, the flesh being exceedingly sweet and tender.

Pound. \$0 80
¼ pound. 25
Ounce. 15
Packet. 5

CRIMSON GLOBE.—Root round, deep crimson, smooth outside skin. Early in development; foliage dark red.

Pound. \$0 80
¼ pound. 30
Ounce. 10
Packet. 5



LANDRETHS' EARLY DEEP SCARLET TENNIS BALL.

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

BEETS FOR TABLE—Continued.



LANDRETHS' BEST

Landreth's Best, 45 days.—

Larger than Edmonds' and ten days earlier than Detroit, following immediately after the Landreth's Tennis Ball. In appearance very impressive, superior to Tennis Ball, being double the size and as early within a couple of days. Foliage bronze. Root varying from half flat to round. Flesh solid, deep blood-red, of excellent quality and sugary. Skin smooth and free from side fibres. In the Landreth's Best we have what has long been looked for—a large, early turnip-shaped root of intensely red color, both flesh and foliage. These qualities have long been demanded by those looking for novelties. Two years ago we offered this sort for the first time....

Lb. ¼ lb. Oz. Pkt.

\$1 25 \$0 50 \$0 20 \$0 05

EARLY MODEL.—Something similar to Crim-son Globe; smaller and more uniformly round.

Very dark in flesh. A production of merit. 90 25 15 5
PHILADELPHIA EARLY TURNIP, 50 DAYS.—This variety, which we so named and intro-duced, follows very closely after the Bassano; has alternate rings of color. 75 25 10 5
LANDRETHS' BRONZED, 50 DAYS.—Distributed by us as a very desirable Early Round Beet of good size and style, being of deep red flesh and entirely bronzed foliage. 1 25 40 20 5
COLUMBIA (Turnip-shaped).—Flesh deep red. Fine quality, smooth skin—a handsome sort. 75 25 10 5
ARLINGTON, First Early.—Globular, blood red, choice, free from rootlets. 90 30 10 5
EARLY BLOOD-RED TURNIP.—Root flat like a Turnip, early in maturity. 65 20 10 5
DETROIT.—Oval in form, flesh dark blood, skin smooth, leaves small and erect. A most excellent sort. Fine for canning. 65 20 10 5
EDMONDS' IMPROVED BLOOD-RED TURNIP.—A deep blood variety, slightly oval in form. 60 20 10 5
HALF LONG BLOOD-RED, 60 DAYS.—Leaves half green and red. Very desirable. One of the best. A handsome, wedge-shaped root, growing well under ground; flesh very dark blood-red, skin smooth, habit much earlier in maturity than the old Long Blood. 70 25 10 5
LONG BLOOD-RED (very rich), 62 DAYS.—Resists drought better than any other variety of Beets; color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Ten to twelve tons can be grown to the acre. Valuable for cattle. Keeps well during Winter. 50 15 10 5
SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET.—Greens for boiling are always acceptable. Spinach cannot always be had, and often is tough and stringy. The Silver Beet, on the other hand, is in season from early Spring to Autumn frost. Can be grown from early Spring to after Autumn frost, and will be found a most agreeable dish. 70 20 10 5

Sugar Beets and Mangels.

Fed to cows will so greatly increase the flow of milk as to be found most profitable. In a shed or cellar the roots will keep for two months. When pitted they will keep for four or five months.

Sugar Beets.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

KLEIN-WANZLEBEN, 60 DAYS.—This is the variety of Sugar Beet the German Beet Sugar Factories have united in recommending as possessing the highest sugar-producing qualities, as much as 18 tons of sugar having been made from 100 tons of root of this variety.
VILMORIN'S IMPROVED, 62 DAYS.—A leading sugar-making sort, doing well on a wide range of soils and exceptionally rich in sugar.

Lb. ¼ Lb. Oz. Pkt.

\$0 35 \$0 15 \$0 10 \$0 05

35 15 10 5

Mangold=Wurzels.

A family of Beets bred to a large size for cattle feeding. The roots are easily injured by Autumn frosts, and therefore must be taken up in good time and properly protected. When first harvested they are acid and scour cattle, but after a few months become palatable and safe. The approved types produce massive roots which, well elevated above the surface, are harvested with the greatest ease and produce double the weight of Turnips to the acre, to which advantage may be added the high nutritive value, the saccharine often being equal to 6 or 7 per cent. of the gross weight. The Mangold is a high feeder—potash and nitrogen are needed to force the plant into vigorous growth; stable manure will do it or kainit mixed with dried meat or fish. Drill when the Cherry is in bloom.

Lb. ¼ Lb. Oz. Pkt.

GOLDEN TANKARD, 100 DAYS.—A rapidly maturing root adapted to shallow lands, though doing well on every soil. The root has broad shoulders, smooth, rich, golden skin, solid sugary flesh, and golden footstalk.

\$0 30 \$0 15 \$0 10 \$0 05

MAMMOTH LONG RED, 120 DAYS.—In England 80 tons have been grown to the acre.


30 15 10 5

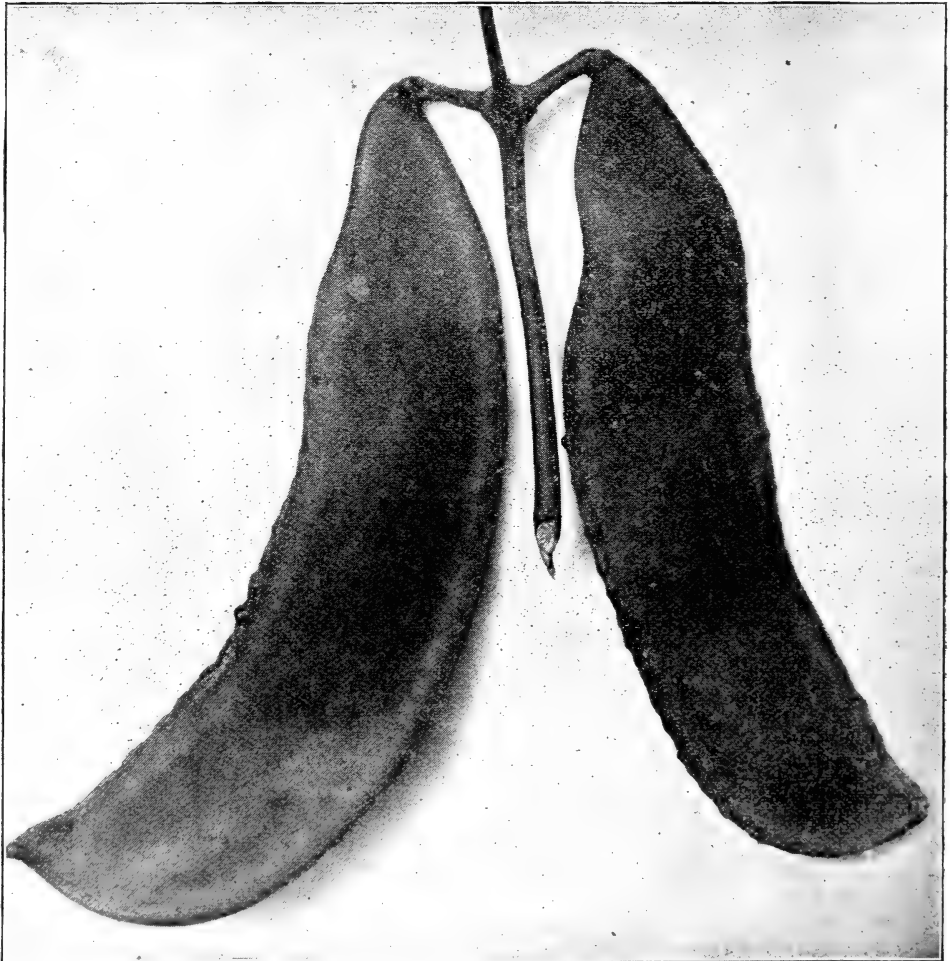
For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

Seventeen Pole or Running Beans. POSTAGE NOT PAID ON BEANS.

One Quart to 200 Poles or Three Pints of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Fifteen Quarts to the Acre. Maturing for Table 45 to 90 Days from Germination.

Plant when the Apple is in bloom; set poles 4 by 4 feet; tie up the tendrils as often as necessary. To prevent Bean Poles from blowing down unite them by strong cords, or, better, dispense with poles and use wire netting.

	Bush.	Peck.	½ Peck.	Qt.	½ Pkt.
SOUTHERN PROLIFIC. —Matures in 60 days from germination. Bearing till frost.					
MONSTROUS-PODDED SOUTHERN PROLIFIC. —A large-podded variety of the Southern Prolific; much earlier, not so continuous in bearing, quite desirable.		2 00	1 25	40	10
RED-SPECKLED, OVAL-SEEDED, CUT-SHORT CORNFIELD. —This is a climbing green-podded Bean, used in the South for planting to Corn.		2 00	1 25	40	10
 LAZY WIFE. —Pods 6 to 7 inches long, and borne in clusters. It is so named because of the ease of picking and productiveness of the vine.		2 00	1 25	40	10
WHITE DUTCH OR CASE-KNIFE. —Used either as a snap-short when very young, shelled as the Lima when more largely developed, or for soaking when dry.		2 00	1 25	40	10
CAROLINA OR SEWEE, 70 DAYS. —A small variety of Lima, more easy of vegetation, more vigorous in growth, earlier in season, more prolific in pod.		2 50	1 50	50	10
TALL GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEED. —Pods flat, waxy, maturing in 75 days.		2 00	1 20	35	10



NATURAL SIZE—LANDRETHS' EARLY PROLIFIC POLE LIMA

Landreth's Early Prolific Pole Lima.—Superior to Large White Lima, Ford's Lima or King of the Garden Lima. In all particulars it is more productive from first to last, and earlier than any of the above-named sorts to produce pods suitable for picking, the pods borne in clusters and maturing over a long season and producing larger Seeds than do the pods of other Pole Limas. Considering all things, undoubtedly the best of the Lima varieties. The foliage is small and light colored.

\$2 00 \$1 25 \$0 40 \$0 10

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POSTAGE NOT

PAID ON BEANS. POLE OR RUNNING BEANS—Continued.

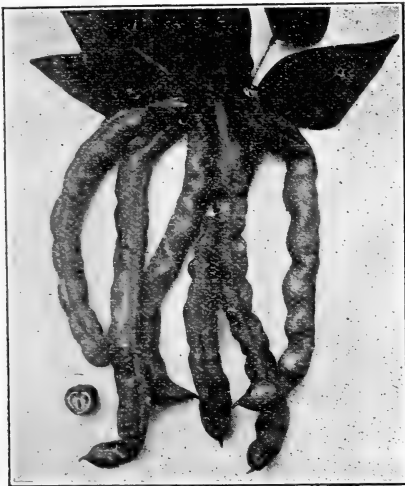
	Bush.	Peck.	½ Peck.	Qt.	Pkt.
KING OF GARDEN. —Large leaved, good climber. Vine of branching habit, productive, long and bearing. Pods dark and large. Quality very superior....	\$2 20	\$1 25	\$0 40	\$0 10	
EXTRA EARLY LARGE JERSEY LIMA. —Matures 90 days from germination. Under favorable conditions four or five days earlier than the large Lima	2 00	1 25	40	10	
LARGE WHITE LIMA. —Smaller seeded than the Jersey, otherwise excellent in quality.	1 60	90	30	10	
Golden Cluster Wax. —A Pole or running sort, resisting sunburn, and a good climber; very productive of mammoth light-lemon or bone-colored wax pods. Ripening early and continuing longer in bearing, and, all things considered, better than Indian Chief and many other well-known Golden Wax Pods.....	3 00	1 75	50	15	
CHALLENGER LIMA. —A productive Pole variety, producing thick pods containing distended seeds of excellent quality for table use.....	2 25	1 25	40	10	
CREASEBACK, 45 DAYS. —Earliest Pole Bean in cultivation, exceedingly productive.	2 00	1 25	40	10	

KENTUCKY WONDER. —A green-podded, early prolific sort. Tender, solid and stringless	2 25	1 50	50	15	
SEEK-NO-FURTHER. —Very productive and very early. Altogether a most productive and luscious variety..	2 50	1 50	50	15	

Tennessee Wonder.

—Named by us in 1889, catalogued in 1901; dried seeds large, flattish and oval, incurved at eye. Color generally gray, but marked with many black irregular stripes. The Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 100, page 124 states that the "green pods are the largest and handsomest of all cultivated Beans, the pods curved, double barreled, tinged with purple and wrinkled and depressed between each of the eight or nine seeds." Something similar to the Kentucky Wonder, but more attractive and more valuable; quite productive.....

3 00 1 60 60 15




TENNESSEE WONDER

Bush Beans.

These Mature for Table 27 to 50 Days from Germination, According to Variety. Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. One and Two Bushels to the Acre.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and repeat as frequently as necessary until within fifty days of frost. In field culture sow in drills at three feet apart. In garden culture, when the cultivation is done by hand, the rows may be at 24 inches. The seeds should be sown in such quantity as under ordinary circumstances to warrant one Bean vine to every four inches. If closer than this their production will be impaired. On strong soil they do best at a greater distance. Yield about 75 to 80 bushels.

THIRTEEN GREEN-POD VARIETIES.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD. —This Bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two to three days earlier than Valentine; that is say in 30 to 31 days from germination.....	\$5 25	\$1 50	\$0 80	\$0 40	\$0 10
 MAMMOTH STRINGLESS GREEN POD. —A mammoth-podded selection from the original Stringless; not quite so early but more showy....	5 25	1 50	80	40	10
EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE. —Pods develop to an edible condition in 32 days from germination. Color of pods, light green and semi-transparent.	1 30	80	30	10	
MOHAWK. —Producing green colored edible pods thirty-four days after germination.	1 50	80	30	10	
LONG EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS, 40 DAYS. —Long, straight, green pods	1 50	80	30	10	
LONGFELLOW. —Productive of excellent long, straight, round green pods.....	1 75	1 10	40	10	
EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE, 30 DAYS. —As good a Bean as the Red Valentine and as early.....	1 50	80	30	10	
HORTICULTURAL DWARF. —Resembling in form and color the Pole variety of the same name	1 70	90	40	10	
REFUGEE. —This Bean in some sections is known as the "1000 to 1," by reason of its prolific character. It matures green pods for table use in 40 days	1 40	80	30	10	
Bountiful Beans. —A large, tender, stringless green pod, curved and flat; a plant of very prolific habit, remaining long in bearing. Style of plant after the character of Long Six Weeks, but more hardy and more productive; consequently highly recommended	1 70	90	40	10	
CHALLENGER BLACK WAX. —A selection from the black-seeded Dwarf German, possessing all its desirable qualities and some additional merits	1 70	90	40	10	
VALENTINE WAX. —A golden wax pod, differing from the Red Valentine in that particular	1 75	1 00	40	10	

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BUSH BEANS—Continued.POSTAGE NOT
PAID ON BEANS.**Landreth's' First in Market, 29 days.**

—This is quite properly named, as it is the earliest Bean listed, ripening for table in twenty-nine to thirty days, and therefore very profitable to the Market Gardener and desirable as well to the Private Gardener. The pods are long, broad, green and showy. The pods should be picked when very young, not allowing them to get over two inches long, they then being tender; subsequently they become tough. The habit of the vine is productive. The variety may be used in three ways: 1st. As green pods when young and tender. 2d. Shelled as green flageolets when older. 3d. The hard, dry white beans as haricot blanc.

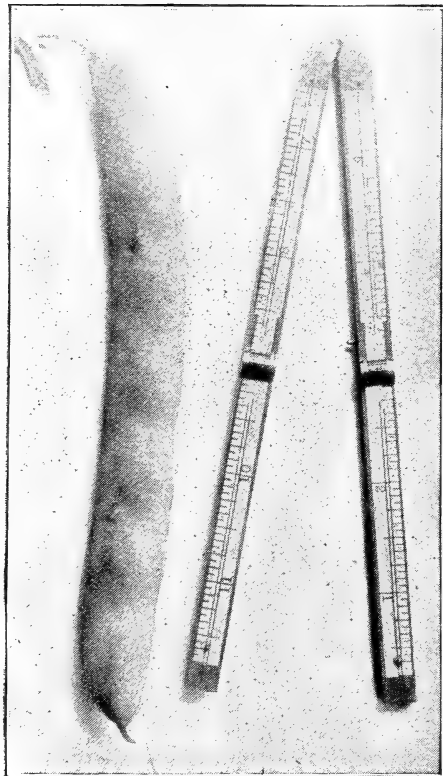
Bush. Peck. $\frac{1}{2}$ Peck. Qt. Pkt.

\$6 75 \$1 90 \$1 00 \$0 40 \$0 10

King of Earlies.

—Early as the Red Valentine, longer in pod, and on some soils a day or so earlier. Foliage darker, pods green in color, round as a pencil, slightly curved, nearly stringless. This is a sort of great celebrity among the Market Gardeners of several Bean growing sections because of its productiveness, and so termed King.

1 70 90 40 10



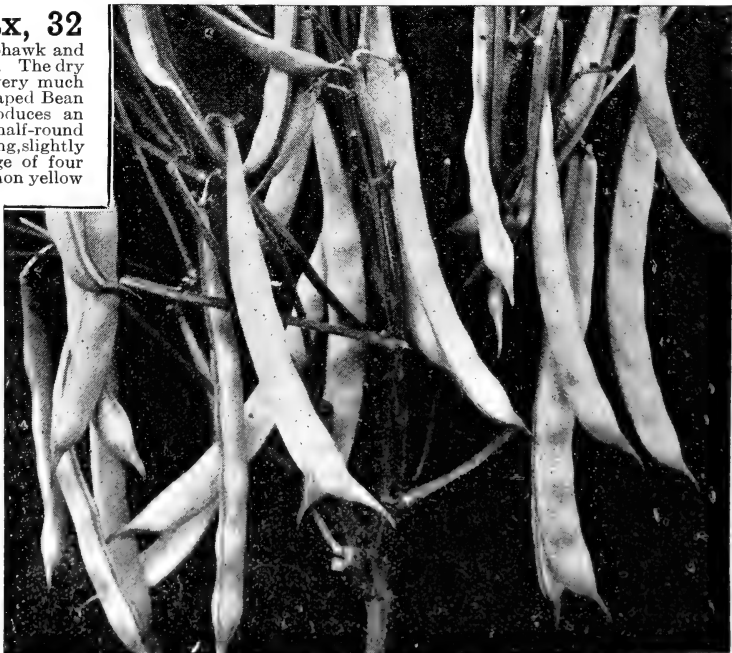
LANDRETHS' FIRST IN MARKET

THIRTEEN WAX-POD VARIETIES.**Landreth's' Giant Wax, 32 days.**

—A cross between Mohawk and Crimson Flageolet. The dry seeds of this new variety are very much larger than any other kidney-shaped Bean in any catalogue. The vine produces an average of twenty-five to thirty half-round stringless pods, four to six inches long, slightly curved and containing an average of four seeds to the pod. Color of pods lemon yellow slightly dashed with rose. The pods are lemon wax, very tender and stringless when young. When older they are desirable for shelling as a flageolet, the seeds being MONSTERS and of excellent quality. The date of maturity for table of this Bean is about thirty-two days, or two to three days earlier than any other wax-podded Bean in cultivation. The dry seeds at once indicate it to be something unusual, as they are distinct in appearance from any table Bean offered. The photograph of vine indicates the exceedingly prolific manner in which the Beans are produced, and the picture of pod shows the size and form. The young pods are stringless.

**BETTER THAN MANY
OTHER SORTS**

Half Peck	\$2 00
Per Qt.	75
Per $\frac{1}{2}$ Pt.	15



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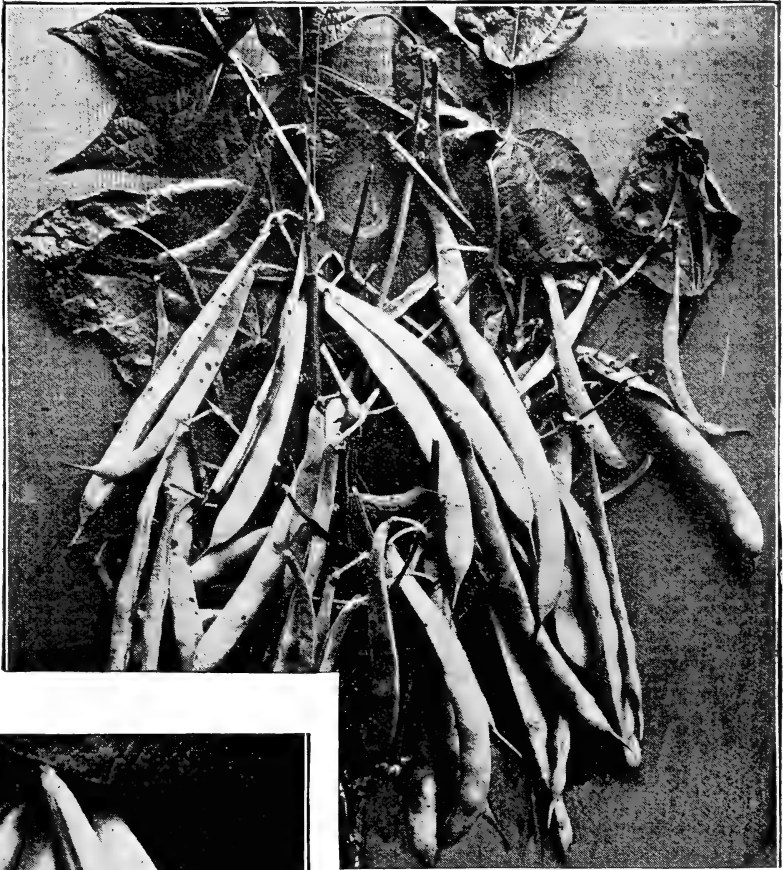
POSTAGE NOT
PAID ON BEANS.

BUSH BEANS—Continued.

Landreth's Scarlet-Seed- ed Wax, 35 days.—

Seed in color deep scarlet, large, kidney-formed; the pods a golden wax. The vine strong, foliage large, broad, hardy. This valuable scarlet-seeded yellow-podded Bush Bean in some particulars may be compared to the Golden Wax, but its pods are fully half as long again, broader and more meaty. It is earlier than the Golden Wax, maturing for table in thirty-five days from germination. It is more productive than either Golden Wax, Wardwell's or Davis Wax, the Landreth generally producing 30 to 40 pods to the vine, often 60 pods. Landreth's Scarlet Beans are superior to Wardwell's, more showy, larger, and more productive by one-fifth. Slower to pass out of marketable condition.

Bushel.....	\$7 00
Peck.....	2 00
Half Peck.....	1 25
Per Qt.....	40
Per ½ Pt.....	15



LANDRETHS' SCARLET

Landreth's Double-Barreled Wax, 35 days.—

Stringless and broad-backed, like a double-barreled gun. A sort consequently very meaty and very desirable. Golden in color, vine waxy and stringless. In appearance this Bean is very showy and good as it is showy. Its name well expresses its shape. Seeds yellow.

Bushel.....	\$8 00
Peck.....	2 10
Half Peck.....	1 25
Per Qt.....	40
Per ½ Pt.....	15

Landreth's California Rust- Proof Bush Beans.—

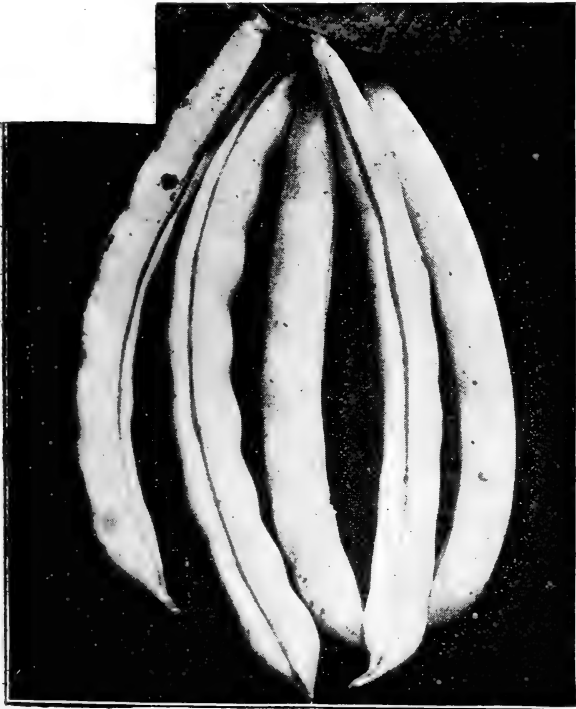
A golden wax sort, flat, long, straight, and very free from rust. Variety exceedingly productive and maturing for table in about forty-five days after germination. Of celebrity from Norfolk south to Florida.

Peck.....	\$1 50
Half Peck.....	80
Per Qt.....	30
Per ½ Pt.....	15

DWARF GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEED or CHAL- LENGER WAX.—

Pods round, meaty, curved and borne in branches; ready for table in about 40 days from germination.

Bushel.....	\$6 50
Peck.....	1 75
Half Peck.....	1 00
Per Qt.....	30
Per ½ Pt.....	15



LANDRETHS' DOUBLE-BARRELED WAX

BUSH BEANS—Continued.**POSTAGE NOT
PAID ON BEANS.**

	Bush.	Peck.	¼ Peck.	Qt.	Pkt.
GOLDEN WAX. —Maturing for the table in about 35 days from germination. A flat-podded sort, but probably the best known of the yellow wax-pod varieties.	\$5 00	\$1 40	\$0 75	\$0 25	\$0 10
Round - Podded Kidney Wax. —An improvement on Wardwell's Flat Pod; quite as early, as long, and as productive, while more showy and decidedly more luscious because more meaty. The pods are round, full of meat, entirely stringless and very brittle; the color lemon yellow; the seeds are large and white when dry. Flat Packet, postage paid, 25 cents.		1 50	75	25	15
WARDWELL'S DWARF KIDNEY WAX. —Seed smaller than Landreth's Scarlet, kidney-formed, color white with dashes of light purple about a white eye.		2 00	1 25	30	15
CURRIES' RUST-PROOF. —A productive sort. Pods golden, long, broad, flat.		1 75	1 00	30	15
CRYSTAL WAX. —Color of pods very light green and semi-transparent, round, curved, succulent, prolific, continuing long in edible condition; 45 days.		2 00	1 40	40	15
DAVIS GOLDEN WAX, 35 DAYS. —Productive, pods showy, long, nearly straight.		1 75	1 00	30	15
REFUGEE WAX, 40 DAYS. —Pods round, curved, meaty, bone white, productive.		1 75	1 00	30	15

THREE DWARF LIMA VARIETIES.**Average Height of Vine Fifteen Inches.**

	Bush.	Peck.	¼ Peck.	Qt.	Pkt.
TRUE DWARF LIMA. —This is a full-sized Lima borne in full-sized pods developed on plants of dwarf habit—an acquisition. Maturing for table ten days earlier than Pole Lima. Vine not over 20 inches high. Plant 4 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart.		\$2 00	\$1 25	\$0 40	\$0 15
DREER'S BUSH LIMA. —A dwarf variety of the Dreer's Improved Lima which has been fixed in its character of a Bush Bean; it is very prolific.		2 50	1 50	50	15
DWARF LIMA, HENDERSON'S. —This Bean, in three distinct colors, was introduced by us in 1885 before it was given the above name. We called it Dwarf Carolina.		1 90	1 00	30	15

Brussels Sprouts.**THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.****One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.**

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from 50 to 100 buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumpled texture and also in their color. The heads or buds, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equaled by the Cauliflower. Treat same as Cabbage. Autumn-grown sprouts, drilled in May and transplanted in July, generally do best, as the plants are quite hardy and the buds mellow under frost.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
PARIS IMPROVED. —A choice strain, each plant very productive of hundreds of buttons size of a pigeon's egg. Delicious in flavor and exceedingly tender.	\$4 00	\$1 20	\$0 50	\$0 05
DALKEITH. —A fine variety, producing large cream white buttons.	4 00	1 20	50	5

Broccoli.**One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.**

A plant much resembling the Cauliflower, and like it derived from the wild Cabbage. Broccoli requires a longer season to develop than Cauliflower. It has more numerous and stiffer leaves, and the heads are smaller. The seed is best sown in Midsummer and Autumn, and the plants carried over Winter for planting out in Spring.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
LARGE EARLY WHITE. —Large white head, resembling Cauliflower. We offer an especially fine strain of Early White Broccoli, and strongly recommend its more general culture.	\$4 60	\$1 25	\$0 45	\$0 05
PURPLE CAPE. —Head purple in color.	4 75	1 30	50	5

Cress.

This is used as a Salad. It should be sown at close of Winter broadcast, or in rows at 10 inches, and the sowing repeated every two weeks.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
CURLED. —Used for flavoring and as a Salad.	\$0 70	\$0 20	\$0 10	\$0 05
BROAD-LEAVED. —A form of Salad much used abroad.	90	30	10	5
WATER. —A favorite dressing for dishes and a desirable form of Greens.	4 35	1 35	45	15

Corn Salad.**Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.**

Sow broadcast or in ten-inch rows in Autumn for cutting at close of Winter, or sow at close of Winter for early Spring use. When sown in Autumn cover very lightly with the lightest hay—the merest protection more will be injurious.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
BROAD-LEAVED (Large Seeded). —Used as a small Salad throughout the Winter and Spring. Sow thickly in drills, cover slightly first of Autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather.	\$0 80	\$0 25	\$0 10	\$0 05

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THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Cabbage.

No selections of Cabbage are better than offered by us.
Market Gardeners can rely upon LANDRETHS' CABBAGE SEED.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A few simple rules for planting and growing may help many to success where failure has heretofore been the result. Don't have the soil in the seed-bed as rich as the field to which the Cabbage is transplanted, or the plants will be starved after transplantation.

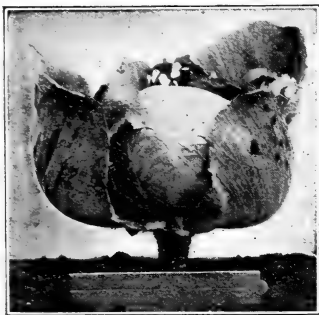
Don't seed too thickly, or force the growth too rapidly, or the plants will grow too tall, slim and tender, and the growth be more seriously checked by adverse conditions.

Root deeply to resist drought. When setting out, plant up to the first leaf-stems.

Supply plenty of moisture and manure.

Don't sow the seed for a whole crop at one time, for plants of different age are differently affected by adverse circumstances, and by division a planter will have a better chance to profit, at least from a part of his crop.

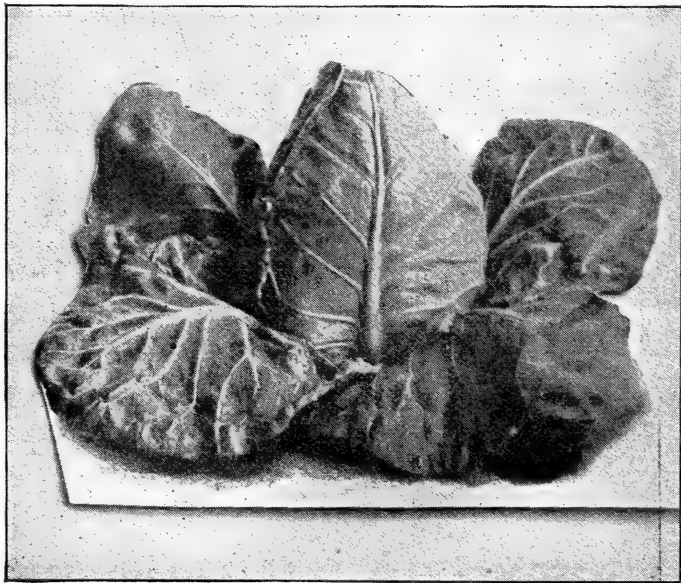
ELEVEN FIRST EARLY VARIETIES.



LANDRETHS' ROUND, EARLIEST OF ALL

Landreth's Round, Earliest of All.—

Head from three to four inches in diameter, about half the size of the Landreth's Earliest Flat; head almost completely globular and closing up; very hard; two or three days earlier than the Landreth's Earliest Flat. Leaves thick and leathery; very few outside leaves, all feathered to the stem, all very curved and shell-like



LANDRETHS' EARLIEST POINTED

Landreth's Earliest Pointed Cabbage.—

A selection from Wakefield, in which occur some plants extraordinarily early, and out of them this is a selection. Of course these very early plants do not produce heads so large as if developed over a longer period, but they are very choice in quality and attractive in appearance.

LOUISVILLE EARLY DRUMHEAD.—A short stem Early Drumhead,.....

LANDRETHS' EARLY SUMMER FLATHEAD, 80 DAYS.—Heads hard and flat, stem short, few outside leaves, uniform in character. Average weight four pounds, sometimes six.

Market gardeners praise it highly as just the thing wanted to fill the demand for a flat-head. A variety which may be planted close. UNQUESTIONABLY THE EARLIEST LARGE FLATHEAD CABBAGE IN CULTIVATION. Only ten days behind the earliest Wakefield. . .

LANDRETHS' REEDLAND EARLY DRUMHEAD, 90 DAYS.—To any one wanting an Early Flat-headed Cabbage of reliability, be he a market gardener, private gardener or an amateur, we recommend the Reedland Early Drumhead as uniting all the essentials. A variety bred upon our Reedland Farm. It is short-stemmed, flat-headed, large and unusually early for a large, broad-headed sort. In all localities where it has been tried it has become a favorite variety, and is recommended by all experienced Cabbage growers. It will do for first, second and third early, intermediate and late. . .

THE CHARLESTON or LARGE WAKEFIELD.—Large solid heads of good quality, later than Early Jersey; specially recommended for institutions and market gardeners, producing fully twice as much per acre as the early variety. . .

Lb.	1/4 Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
\$3 50	1 00	30	5
2 00	75	25	5
3 00	90	35	5
3 50	1 00	40	5
2 50	75	25	5

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

CABBAGE—Continued. THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.



LANDRETHS' VERY EARLY FLAT

Landreths' Very Early Flat Cabbage.—A seventy-five day Cabbage, or one when sown 15th June develops by the 1st September—something very choice and very remarkable, being so early and so hard. The number of days from the sowing of the seed to maturity is only seventy-five, a period so short as to be phenomenal. The fully developed plants are small, only eight inches across both tight and loose leaves, consequently can be planted close together, say in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 12 inches in the row, and this means 17,400 to the acre. The heads are nearly flat, some of them half round, and four to five inches broad and three inches deep, closely folded, and as hard as the hardest. The color is a more vivid green than the Wakefield, and the whole plant is entirely different from the Wakefield, as it is two weeks earlier, ripening in about seventy days, while the Wakefield takes eighty days. A full ten days before the Wakefield is fit to cut one-half of the Landreth Cabbages are completely burst open. The stems are very short, the leaf stalks bearing leaves clear down to the main stalk; the plants appearing to squat upon the surface of the soil. While we are writing this we have in full view from the Bloomsdale office windows a patch of five acres in a most perfect condition of uniformity. This variety has proven a money maker to the market gardener so long as it precedes the Wakefield; but the Wakefield after it comes into cutting condition will be preferred to this smaller sort.

Lb. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Oz. Pkt.

\$1 75 \$0 60 \$0 05



SELECT VERY EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

Select Very Early Jersey Wakefield.—

Heading for market 70 to 80 days from sowing. It is very early, short stemmed, head cone-shaped, broad at the bottom with blunt peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled by any offered under other names or at a higher price.

\$2 50 80 25 5

IMPORTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—A stock from best European sources and affording general satisfaction.

1 75 50 20 5

IMPORTED CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD.—Obtained from best grower abroad, and a strain giving satisfaction.

1 75 50 20 5

Landreths' Earliest Savoy Cabbage.—

Nothing like it among the Savoy Cabbages, it being weeks earlier than any of its Savoy class. Outside leaves light yellow and much bloated. Heads conical, yellowish-green, and very marrow-like. The flavor is like that of the Cauliflower, and we recommend it as a substitute where Cauliflower heads cannot be grown. Every plant makes a head, and it will be found a profitable sort under all circumstances.

1 50 50 5

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THESE PRICES
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CABBAGE—Continued.

THIRTEEN INTERMEDIATE RIPENERS.

WINNIGSTADT.—An old style, early pointed form, very popular with Germans. Lb. 1/4 Lb. Oz. Pkt.
\$1 80 \$0 50 \$0 20 \$0 05

Landreths' Flat Intermediate, 88 days.—

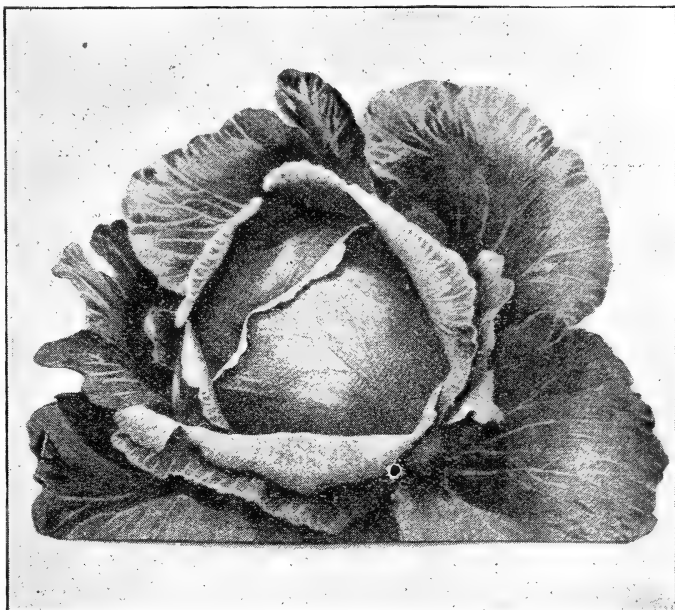
The best and most satisfactory flat-head Cabbage we have ever seen. An early and certain ripener. It is really earlier than any intermediate, but two weeks later than the Wakefield. No Cabbage is its superior; its merits, in addition to earliness, being its choice quality, uniformity of head and attractive appearance. The leaves are small ribbed and well folded over, making a tight, close, flat, hard head light green in color. Its stem is extraordinarily short, the head seeming to rest directly on the ground. The sort is to a marked degree superior to any other Cabbage offered by any one, no sort excepted. The seed to an appreciative man is worth \$20 per pound, because the stock is so reliable and the strain or quality so perfect and satisfactory. We stake our reputation on what we claim for this Cabbage, which, it is true, may not be extolled by us as highly as some other sorts by some other Seedsmen, but that certainly is not to its disadvantage.

Per lb. \$4 00
Per 1/4 lb. 1 25
Per oz. 50
Per packet 5

Landreths' All the Year 'Round, 95 days.—

Ten days later than the Reedland Early Drumhead. No Cabbage offered as an all-seasons' Cabbage is superior to this, being admirably adapted for Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter. Without respect to habit or quality, it is among the hardiest of Cabbages grown under the variable climatic conditions of Maine, Minnesota, Carolina, Florida, Mississippi or Kansas; capable, either young or old, of resisting a great amount of frost, while under the heat and drought of Summer it stands unflagging. Its character is indicated by its leaves, which are dark blue, thick and leathery. The heads solid, sweet, large, flat. The stem short and sturdy. The seed of this sort may be sown successively and continuously in any locality during all periods when Cabbage is drilled. Its name indicates its quality as an all-around or all-seasons' sort. Sold in sealed packages only.

3 40 1 00 35 5



LANDRETHS' FLAT INTERMEDIATE



SUMMER HOLLANDER OR EARLY DANISH BALLHEAD

Summer Hollander or Early Danish Ballhead (early Autumn).—

Differing from the Winter Danish Ballhead in being of a grass-green color and ripening several weeks earlier, though similar in other forms and habits, as in shape, density, weight and keeping qualities. It is valuable as an opener of the season, and will thrive well farther south than the Winter Ballhead.

Per lb. \$2 90
Per 1/4 lb. 80
Per oz. 30
Per packet 5

BLOOMSDALE EARLY DRUMHEAD.—

In form, from round to flat; size large, always solid, few extra leaves; rather short in stem and will stand without bursting. Such qualities the market gardener can duly appreciate. For a family Cabbage, to succeed the earlier sorts, we commend it unhesitatingly. Sow in Autumn, or in hotbed in Spring. Don't fail to try this variety.

Per lb. \$2 55
Per 1/4 lb. 80
Per oz. 25
Per packet 5

CABBAGE—Continued.**THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.**

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
EARLY ALL-HEAD. —A large, deep flathead, succeeding the Jersey Wakefield.....	\$2 50	\$0 70	\$0 25	\$0 05
LONG ISLAND MEDIUM FLAT DUTCH. —A variety for early Winter use. Heads generally flat, large in size, good keeper; a sort desirable for both market and family garden....	1 85	60	20	5
SUREHEAD. —A popular strain of the favorite Flat Dutch type of Cabbage so largely grown for Winter use. The heads are large, round, flattened at the top, remarkably uniform, extra hard, firm, and fine in texture.....	2 50	70	20	5
SUCCESION. —Intermediate between the Early Flat Dutch and the Late Flat Dutch, slightly later than the second early sorts and much earlier than the late sorts.....	2 25	70	25	5
BLOOMSDALE EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH, 95 DAYS. —This variety produces a thick leaf, very dark blue in color. It has succeeded admirably in the Southern States on account of its ability to resist heat. To the market gardener of the Northern and Middle States it will be found of especial value sown in cold frames in October and November, to plant out in the Spring as a succession to the smaller earlier varieties. Every one should have the Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch	3 25	1 00	35	5
EARLY BRUNSWICK. —Early for a large flat; very short stemmed.....	1 80	55	20	5
ALL SEASONS. —Sure header, does not burst nor shoot early; heads deep and flat to roundish.	1 90	60	20	5



**Landreth's 100-Day Cabbage.**

Photographed in March, after passing the winter when the thermometer marked five degrees below zero. Not one killed.
Notice the full development of all heads.

Landreth's 100-day Cabbage.—First heads maturing four weeks after Jersey Wakefield; weight, 8 to 10 pounds; form flat, slightly rounded; stem short; foliage dark blue, thick, leathery, fitting it to flourish through long droughts. Very hardy wintered plants resisting the most intense cold; early spring plants in open ground passing through late spring frosts without any apparent check to their growth. A sort adapted for use in fluctuating climates destructive to a less hardy variety. The photograph of Cabbage field is of the 100-Day sort, and shows large and perfect heads to every plant; it also proves how they carried through the winter, as these Cabbages were laid up in the open field in November and photographed in March, exactly where they had rested all winter after passing through several cold spells, each below zero.....

3 00	1 00	40	5
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FIFTEEN LATE RIPENERS.

 MARKET GARDENERS' LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD (very choice).—Late, large, hardy, certain to head, and being of heavy weight, quite productive. Not surpassed by any stock under this name.....	2 40	70	25	5
 VOLGA CABBAGE. —A new type. Very quick for a large sort. Two weeks earlier than Late Flat Dutch. Heads uniformly large, deep, solid and without a hard core. No other sort resists so entirely the effects of the cold of winter.....	3 00	1 00	40	5

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THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

CABBAGE—Continued.

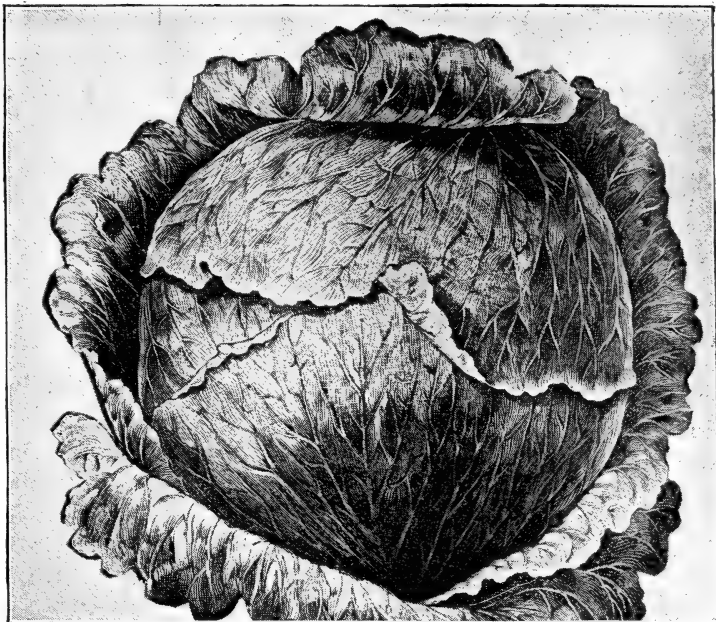
Landreth's Frost-Proof Large Drum-head Cabbage.—

A sort which stands out in the open fields of Bloomsdale Seed Farms all winter without the slightest protection, although the temperature often falls below zero. High cold winds do not kill it, nor does snow or ice. It is by far the hardiest of any Cabbage grown by us, and has proved of exceeding value in localities of variable winter temperatures, as rapid fluctuations do not hurt it in the least. The Frost-Proof has a short stem and makes a deep blue and wide leaf, which folds over in opposite pairs, making a broad, flat, hard head, all very uniform in size and their period of maturity. This Cabbage we recommend for use in districts where Cabbage cultivators run risks of early and late frosts.

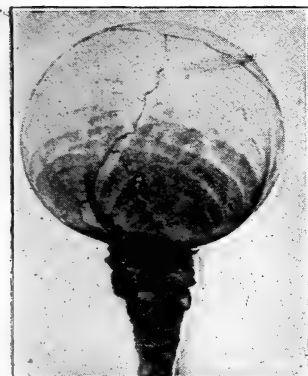
Per lb.	\$3 00
Per ¼ lb.	1 00
Per oz.	30
Per packet	5

BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.—Originally obtained from the Swedish gardeners who settled at Philadelphia previous to the Revolutionary War. The variety is late, large, solid, and very weighty and uniform.

Per lb.	\$2 50
Per ¼ lb.	60
Per oz.	25
Per packet	5



LANDRETH'S FROST-PROOF LARGE DRUMHEAD



BEST IMPORTED DANISH BALLHEAD

Danish Ballhead Cabbage or Hollander (for late Autumn).

A winter Cabbage of great celebrity because of every plant heading, and because every head is alike, being round in shape, more dense than any other Cabbage, pure white within, and of admirable keeping qualities. It is a Cabbage in which almost the whole vigor of the plant is given to making heads, it having few outside leaves. No Cabbage has grown in such demand as the Danish Ballhead, five thousand pounds being used every midsummer by market gardeners in one small locality. Danish grown ..

Lb. ¼ Lb. Oz. Pkt.

\$2 70	\$0 80	\$0 30	\$0 05
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BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.—This is one of our standard late-maturing varieties. Late, large, solid, always reliable as a header and noted for its excellent quality.....

2 25	60	30	5
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FLAT STANDARD.—Large, solid, heavy, late, a certain header.....

4 00	1 25	40	5
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MARKET GARDENERS' LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.

For a large, heavy, hard, smooth-leaved, late-ripening Cabbage, no strain is superior and few equal to this. The head is thick, broad, solid and slightly rounded on the top, though the variety is what is termed a flathead. The leaves extend well over the centre line of the head and fold down alternately, tightly forming a compact head. The natural habit of the seedling plants is to develop thick, short, stocky stems; but this quality is affected by the system of growth, for if the seedlings are crowded in the bed or grown among weeds, or under the shade of a house, fence or tree, they reach upward for air and light, resulting in long, slim stalks, which bad form of plants cannot be corrected by any subsequent culture. It is grown upon our own farms, under our own personal daily oversight.....

2 40	70	25	5
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AUTUMN KING.—Heads broad, flat, heavy; earlier than late Drumhead and more showy. Stems short, few outside leaves, a remarkably fine sort.....

2 75	75	25	5
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GREEN GLAZED.—A glossy, pea-green variety, long cultivated in the Southern States, resisting the attacks of fleas, bugs and caterpillars better than others. A valuable quality.....

2 50	75	25	5
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RED DUTCH.—Leaves red or purple; generally used for pickling, but sometimes for boiling.....

2 50	80	25	5
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CABBAGE—Continued.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Savoy Cabbages.

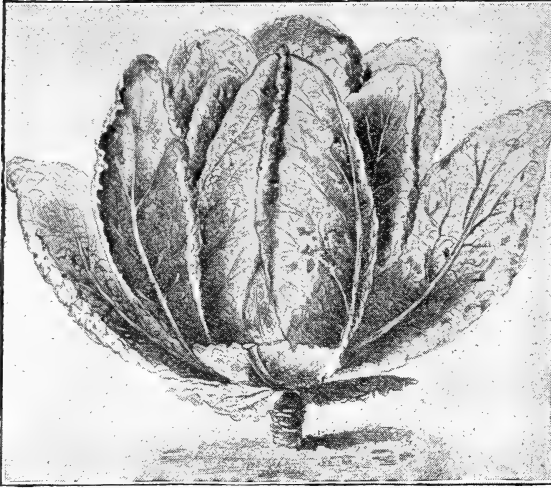
Landreths' Earliest Pointed Savoy Cabbage.—Nothing like it among the Savoy Cabbage, it being weeks earlier than any of its Savoy class. Outside leaves light yellow and much bloated. Heads conical, yellowish-green, and very marrow-like. The flavor is like that of the Cauliflower, and we recommend it as a substitute where Cauliflower heads cannot be grown. Every plant makes a head, and it will be found a profitable sort under all circumstances.

Prices Including Postage

Per ¼ lb.	\$1 00
Per oz.	40
Per packet	5

DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—A favorite Savoy, a small Drumhead, early and desirable in quality.

Per lb.	\$2 40
Per ¼ lb.	75
Per oz.	25
Per packet	5



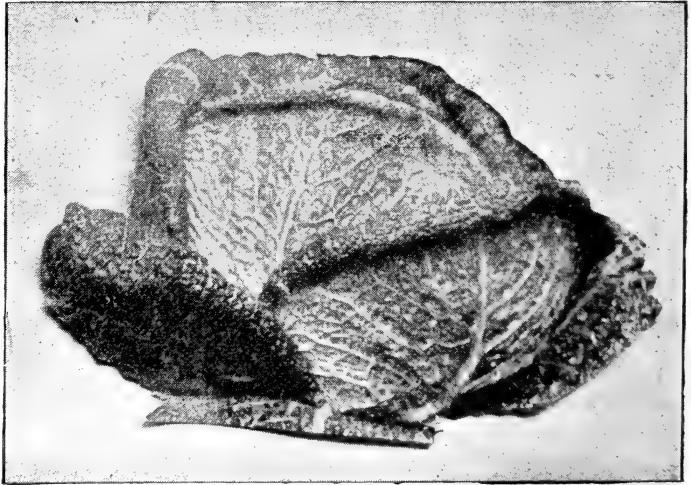
LANDRETHS' EARLIEST SAVOY

Landreths' Flat Savoy Cabbage.—Heads six inches across the top and four inches thick, very tight folded, the leaves perfectly savoyed or curled. A sort most excellent for Autumn use and a good keeper during the Winter; quality fine.

Per lb.	\$4 00
Per ¼ lb.	1 25
Per oz.	40
Per packet	5

GREEN CURLED SAVOY.—This is undoubtedly the FINEST TYPE of Winter Cabbage. After having been frosted it boils like marrow, and is not surpassed even by the Cauliflower in its best condition. The strain is not to be confounded with low-priced imported seeds. It is a shy producer of seed, and consequently never plentiful.

Per lb.	\$2 40
Per ¼ lb.	75
Per oz.	25
Per packet	5



LANDRETHS' FLAT SAVOY CABBAGE

Cauliflower.

MOISTURE AND ALTITUDE IS A NECESSITY TO SUCCESS.

One-half Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This delicious plant, like Broccoli and French Artichoke, is distinguished from other table vegetables by producing edible flower heads. By long years of selection and culture of some accidental natural variation of this plant of the Cabbage family, discovered in the Middle Ages, the flowers of the Cauliflower have been, to a large extent, rendered abortive, and the flower stems multiplied, shortened and thickened till they have been bred to form a half-globular compact crown or head which, when cooked, is tender as marrow, and the choicest of all esculent vegetables. Varying with climatic and soil conditions, the seed is sown at all seasons—in hotbeds at close of Winter, out of doors when the Apple is in bloom, again when the Oak is in full leaf, again at Midsummer, and again, during Winter, under glass. The young plants are treated the same as Cabbage, and the larger plants require the same rich fertilization and culture—indeed more intense culture, as only those Cauliflowers are good which are grown quickly. We offer only seed of the highest quality. The early varieties are most likely to succeed in the hands of inexperienced growers. Sow the early sorts in seedbeds beginning of Autumn, keep them in a "cold frame," protected by sash from severe frost during the Winter, and transplant into deep and very rich ground as soon as frost ceases. Hand glasses or boxes placed over them at night when they are put out are useful. It should be observed, however, that success is very uncertain in dry localities. In Pennsylvania the Cauliflower seldom heads well unless under glass or in cold frames. But there is little difficulty in having fine Cauliflowers when planted in frames under glass, at close of Winter, so as to advance them ahead of the early Summer heat. The late varieties mature in Autumn, and are sown at the same time and managed similarly to Cabbage. They do best in localities where the atmosphere is damp and saline, as on the coast or in regions of high altitude. We may add that Cauliflower can only be grown on rich, well-tilled, well-watered soil, and that it can hardly be overfed.

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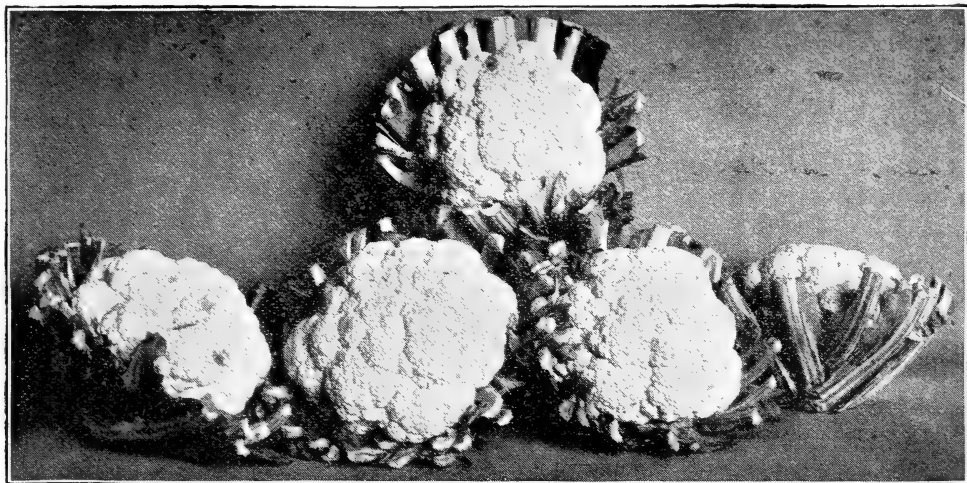
THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

CAULIFLOWER—Continued.

Extra Early Dwarf Snowball.—Early as any under whatever name; plants short and stocky, bearing very erect, pointed leaves and producing round heads, pure white; extremely early and perfectly solid.

Lb. ¼ Lb. Oz. Pkt.

\$9 00 \$2 50 \$0 15



SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER



LANDRETHS' RELIABLE

Landreth's Reliable, 90 days.—

This Cauliflower under ordinarily favorable conditions develops well-formed heads fit for table in 90 to 100 days. It is not on all soils nor in all sections or climates that Cauliflower of any variety succeeds, and we do not claim that the Landreth will do so everywhere; but it affords a far better chance of success than any other variety of which we have knowledge, and it is well named "Reliable," as it succeeds where even the Snowball often fails. The Reliable is very hardy. The foliage is stiff and strong and little affected by insects.

20 00 5 50 1 50 20

EXTRA EARLY PARIS.

—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. Very dwarf; large, white, compact heads, of finest quality. Highly recommended.

2 50 1 00 10

IMPERIAL.—A new and very desirable introduction; medium size, heads compact, pure white, and very showy when well cultivated.

6 00 1 75 20

LENORMANDS.—A large, late variety, with well-formed heads of superior quality.

4 00 1 25 10

ALGIERS.—A hardy and admirable sort. A favorite with market gardeners.

2 50 .75 10

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT.—Very vigorous, long stalked, large foliage, heads large, white.

1 75 60 10

CAULIFLOWER—Continued.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.



EXTRA EARLY COPENHAGEN, 90 to 100 DAYS. —No sort better, none earlier, whiter, more solid, more reliable, more productive. We match it against all comers.

Lb.	¼ lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
\$10 00	\$2 60	\$0 40	

Dry Soil Cauliflower.—

This strong growing, fine and showy strain has proven reliable in many dry sections of the country, providing the soil is deep, mellow, rich and well cultivated. It has succeeded especially well in the vicinity of St. Louis, Mo., a location where most other sorts fail, on account of dry weather. It produces very large, broad leaves and large, solid and pure white heads.

Per ¼ lb.	\$9 00
Per oz.	2 50
Per packet	15

EARLY SNOWBALL.—Edible heads 90 to 100 days from planting. Autumn crops are earlier than Spring crops. Twenty to twenty-four heads will fill a barrel. A variety of widest celebrity, by reason of its reliable qualities of productiveness, color, flavor and keeping in condition. Early, good size, pure white, medium length of stalk. Leaves long and narrow. The variety of which most seed is sold. No stock of seed under any name or at any price is better than the strain we offer.

Per ¼ lb.	\$9 00
Per oz.	2 50
Per packet	40

SELECT EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—For some years past one of the standards. Of highest excellence, and for field culture not much surpassed by any type of newer name. Some so-called new varieties appear to be identical with Select Erfurt.

Per ¼ lb.	\$8 00
Per oz.	2 50
Per packet	40



LANDRETHS' DRY SOIL CAULIFLOWER

Collards.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family. A hardy and excellent vegetable for Winter use. The Collard succeeds in localities where it is often difficult to grow Cabbage to perfection. Sow and treat precisely as Cabbage.

Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
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Buncombe.—

A strain used in Georgia and the Carolinas, because considered best adapted to those soils and climates and the fancy of those localities. Far better than Georgia, being much better bred.

\$1 00	\$0 45	\$0 15	\$0 05
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PINK HEART.—

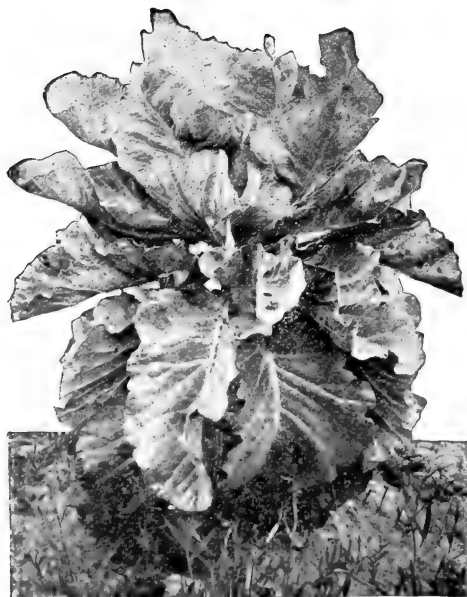
Never yet offered by any one but Landreth. Lower leaves green, veins bone-white, inside leaves ivory-white, heart leaves pink and purple. Absolutely unique. Worthy of culture in the best garden by reason of its peculiar markings, and also by reason of its delicious quality, being the most tender of all Collards, almost equal to Cauliflower.

1 25	40	15	5
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GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN.—

Cabbage greens. Its robust and vigorous character fits it to resist conditions unfavorable to the perfection of more highly developed types of the Cabbage family.

80	30	10	5
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BUNCOMBE COLLARDS

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

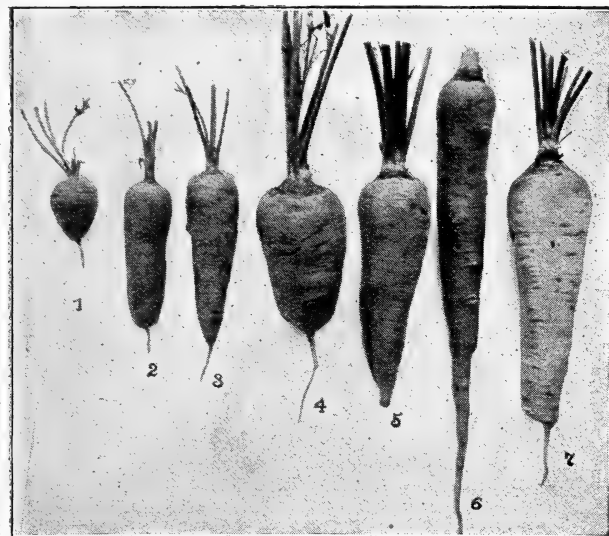
THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Carrot.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Sixty to Seventy Days from Germination to Maturity for Table.

For domestic use sow when the Apple is in bloom. Drill in rows of fifteen inches for hand culture, or two and a half feet for field culture, and when two inches high thin to four inches apart.

EXTRA EARLY FRENCH FORCING, 40 DAYS.—We recommend this first early variety to market gardeners as admirably adapted for FORCING UNDER GLASS or in the open ground. It is stump-rooted, orange in color, grows about 2 inches.



1. Extra Early Forcing.
2. Blunt-Rooted Horn.
3. Pointed-Rooted Horn.
4. Ox-Heart.
5. Orange Danvers.
6. Long Orange.
7. White Belgian.

Lb. ¼ Lb. Oz. Pkt.

\$1 00 \$0 30 \$0 10 \$0 05

EARLY SCARLET HORN DUTCH, BLUNT-ROOTED.—Next in maturity after the Forcing 1 00 30 10 5

EARLY SCARLET HORN ENGLISH, POINTED, 45 DAYS.—Sometimes called "Half-Long," being a Long Orange in miniature; quite desirable. 1 00 30 10 5

NEW HALF-LONG WITHOUT CORE.—Orange, smooth in skin, rich in color and without a core. 1 00 30 15 5

OX-HEART.—Diameter of a pint measure, not so long, top-shaped. Color orange-red; tender, flavor excellent. 90 30 10 5

LONG-RED CORELESS, 50 DAYS.—Similar in form to the new Half-Long Coreless, but red-fleshed; a very tender and valuable sort . . . 1 00 30 10 5

CHANTENAY HALF-LONG SCARLET.—Short, thick, stump-rooted. Orange. Very productive 1 00 30 10 5

NANTES, 58 DAYS.—This is a thick-rooted, Half-Long Orange Carrot . . 80 25 10 5

80 25 10 5

75 20 10 5

70 25 10 5

55 20 10 5

ORANGE DANVERS HALF-LONG, 65 DAYS.—Broad-shouldered, cylindrical, admirable in color.

LONG ORANGE.—Twelve to fourteen inches long.

ST. VALERY.—Scarlet half-long pointed, broad shoulder.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN.—This variety yields a larger return than others. To the milkman it is worth more than the cost of culture, promoting a liberal secretion of milk of improved quality over that from dry food, and may be fed alternately with Ruta-Bagas and Beets, with the best results.

WE DO NOT PAY
POSTAGE ON CORN.

Corn.

One Quart of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Ten Quarts to the Acre. 120 to 140 Days from Planting to Cutting.

Table Corn cannot be planted successfully at an earlier date than the ordinary field varieties; indeed it is more likely to decay under unfavorable soil conditions than the hardier field varieties. As a rule, Sugar Corn is not as vital as the field sorts, and therefore it is wise to plant almost a double number of grains in the hill as compared with Field Corn.

When the Cherry is in bloom, hills for the short varieties of 3 and 4 feet in height may be made 3 by 3 feet apart; for the intermediate varieties, 3 by 4 feet; and for the tall varieties, 4 by 4 feet apart. In all cases allowing 3 stalks to stand to the hill.

Repetitions of corn planting should be made every two weeks, and for the quick-ripening varieties the planting may be continued until within 60 days of frost. Seed should be provided at the rate of 10 quarts to the acre. We always provide that much, though often only planting 6 or 7 quarts. The plants thinned out to 3 in a hill.

Of the medium and larger varieties of Sugar Corn 75 to 80 bushels, or 8000 to 9000 roasting ears, can be had to the acre.

The average price paid by Philadelphia Commission Merchants is \$1.00 per bushel. The highest price is about \$3.00 per bushel and the lowest price about 60 cents per bushel. Green Corn packed loosely in slatted bushel baskets will, in early season, carry safely for forty hours. In larger packages it may become injured by heating.

CAUTION.—Seed Corn in bulk should be taken out of the bags as soon as received and spread out in a dry place.

Sugar Corn.

POSTAGE NOT
PAID ON CORN.

SIX EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

	Bush.	Peck.	½ Peck.	Qt.	½ Pt.
EXTRA EARLY MINNESOTA SUGAR. —Among the Extra Early Sugar Corns, coming into condition two or three days subsequent to the Corey. Ears well made out.	\$4 25	\$1 50	\$0 80	\$0 25	\$0 10
EXTRA EARLY CROSBY SUGAR. —This variety will produce edible ears in 70 days from germination. It is stronger than any of the preceding.	4 50	1 25	70	30	10

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**POSTAGE NOT
PAID ON CORN.**
SUGAR CORN—Continued.

MAMMOTH WHITE COREY, 70 DAYS.—A large development of the White Corey type. Very early for its size. An acquisition.....	Bush.	Peck.	½ Peck.	Qt.	¼ Pt.
	\$5 00	\$1 40	\$0 80	\$0 30	\$0 10
PREMO.—Good-sized ears. Very early and after the habit of White Corey.....	4 90	1 25	80	30	15
BLOOMSDALE SUGAR.—An early sort introduced in 1891, but still superior to many of the first early varieties found in the catalogues.....	5 75	1 40	80	30	10

EIGHT INTERMEDIATE SORTS.
Landreth's Sugar, 70 days.

Many other Sugar varieties are earlier than this, but we believe it is the best all-round Corn and the most desirable as a main crop in the family garden. Planters will find it remarkably satisfactory and astonishingly productive, two ears on every stalk, often three and sometimes four. Stalks two feet shorter than the Evergreen and very close-jointed and sturdy, never blowing over. The ears set low, large and well filled. The grain is narrow and deep, somewhat similar in shape to Evergreen, but smaller. The ear remains long in edible condition, which is a very great advantage.

Per Bushel.....	\$8 00
Per Peck.....	2 25
Half Peck.....	1 25
Per Qt.....	50
Per ¼ Pt.....	15

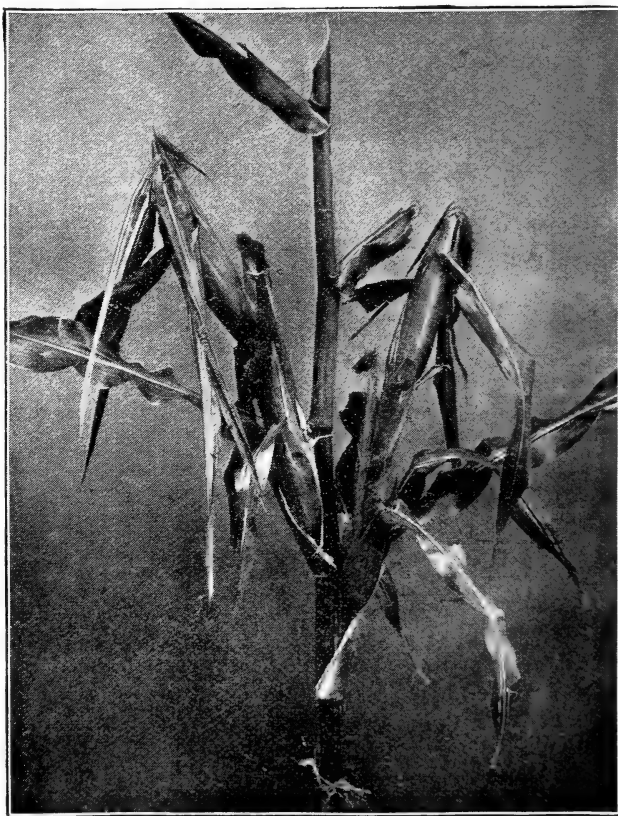
White Evergreen Sugar.

Slimmer and shorter stalks than the Stowell's Evergreen; broad, vigorous, deep green foliage without any red color; earlier by several days to produce ears suitable for table. Ears set low on the stalk, fully as large and grains a purer white than Stowell's. Very sugary; ears filled with tightly set grains from butt to tip. Ears remaining long in edible condition—a true evergreen. Certainly a most desirable variety to add to the list of standards.


Per Bushel.....	\$8 00
Per Peck.....	2 25
Per Qt.....	50
Per ¼ Pt.....	15

IMPROVED TRIUMPH.—Very superior to the old Triumph.

Per Bushel.....	\$5 00
Per Peck.....	1 50
Per ½ Peck.....	85
Per Quart.....	30
Per ½ Pint.....	15



LANDRETHS' SUGAR

 **COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, 70 DAYS.**—A short-stalked, productive sort, frequently producing 3 ears to the plant. Ears large for so small a stalk; grain narrow and very deep, after form of shoe-peg. Highly recommended as one of the very best.....

	8 00	2 25	1 50	50	15
PERRY'S HYBRID, 75 DAYS.—An early variety and productive	5 50	1 50	80	25	10
EARLY MAMMOTH.—The earliest long slim ear among the very desirable sorts....	5 00	1 50	1 00	25	10
ZIGZAG EVERGREEN, 78 DAYS.—An early variety bearing exceedingly long ears. Stalk short and slender. Early in maturity for so large an ear.....	8 00	2 25	1 25	40	15
EVERGREEN SUGAR (Stowell's).—A favorite variety among the late Sugar Corns. Matures for table about 80 days from germination.....	7 50	2 00	1 00	40	10

TWO LATE SORTS.

EGYPTIAN SUGAR, 90 DAYS.—Sweet and large in ear, vigorous in stalk, habit late..	8 00	2 25	1 25	40	10
LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR.—The strongest growing of all Sugar Corns. It requires about 85 days to reach maturity for table. The ears are very large and showy..	8 00	2 25	1 25	40	10

POSTAGE NOT
PAID ON CORN.

Sweet Garden Corn.

Not True Sugar.

Landreths' Earliest Table, 55 days.

—This produces the largest ear of any variety of an equal earliness in maturing for table use. It is a half Sugar variety of the height of Crosby or of about five feet. It can be grown in three-foot rows and cut out to eight inches. The ears are produced about eighteen inches from the ground and two to the stalk, the grain covering the entire cob, clear to the point. On quick soil it should be ready for table eight weeks after germination, earlier than the earliest Corey, while producing an ear twice as large. Not being a Sugar Corn variety it does not possess the sweetness of the Sugar sorts, but is very acceptable before the others are ready. To the market gardener it is very profitable.

Bush. Peck. $\frac{1}{2}$ Peck. Qt. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pt.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—Ready for table 62 days after germination. Height of stalk 3 to 4 feet, ears set within 6 inches of the ground. Not a Sugar Corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Requires good culture and LAND OF HIGH FERTILITY. A variety in large demand among market gardeners. Plant in rows at 2½ feet and thin to 1 foot

\$5 50 \$1 50 \$1 00 \$0 40 \$0 15

ADAMS EARLY.—A white Corn, in order of maturity after the Extra Early Adams.

3 50 1 00 55 20 10

EARLY LANDRETH MARKET, 80 DAYS.—Not a true Sugar Corn, but a hybrid or mixture between a Sugar Corn and the Adams Early, and cultivated on large areas and almost exclusively by market gardeners of Burlington County, N. J., experience proving the sort to be more reliable than any other variety. The ear, when in proper condition for the table, resembles a good variety of Sugar Corn, and has the peculiarity of bearing a small leaf on the ear, similar to those of the stalk, which appendage sets it off to advantage. This variety will mature ears for market in about 80 days from germination. The stalk is

3 75 1 10 60 20 10

quite leafy and grows to a height of 6 feet. A very profitable sort as a money maker. Plant in rows at 4 feet and thin to 2 feet.

Field Corn, Twelve Sorts.

Three-Eared Leaming.—Exceedingly productive, as every stalk produces two ears, very often three ears. Early and desirable

Bush. Peck. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pk. Qt.

\$2 00 \$0 65 \$0 35 \$0 10

ONE-HUNDRED-DAY YELLOW.—Similar to a large-grained Leaming. Very early considering size of stalks and size of ear and size of grain.

1 80 55 30 10

EARLY BRISTOL, OR 100-DAY.—From germination to entire hardening 100 days. A light yellow or lemon. Ears long and slim; very productive.

2 00 65 35 10

GOLDEN BEAUTY.—On rich soil productive of immense crops of large ears, well covered with showy golden grain. The handsomest of all. One hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre very usual.

1 80 55 30 10

GOLDEN DENT (Showy).—Named from the bright color of the indented grain; a prolific variety.

1 80 55 30 10

LANDRETHS' LARGE WHITE FLINT.—Long slim ears, covered with pure white flinty grains. The best sort for hominy. This variety is superior to that usually sold.

1 90 60 35 10

OLD CABIN HOME.—A thick-eared Southern type of white Corn, with enormously deep and broad grain and extraordinary slim cob. Remarkably fine for meal.

2 10 65 35 10

WHITE HORSE TOOTH.—Strong vigorous grower, used largely for ensilage, fine for meal.

1 90 60 35 10

WHITE SHEEP TOOTH.—Strong in foliage, grain long and narrow, used for ensilage and for meal.

2 00 65 35 10

SOUTHERN WHITE GOURD SEED.—A very showy variety; large grain and snowy white. Admirable for meal. Only offered for Southern culture.

1 90 60 35 10

LEAMING.—A productive and early producer of moderate sized ears, bearing orange colored grand seeded grains. This sort will thrive on thinner soil than either the Beauty or Golden Dent. It is of high reputation everywhere.

1 80 55 30 10

SNOWFLAKE.—A pure white with dented crown; makes very white meal.

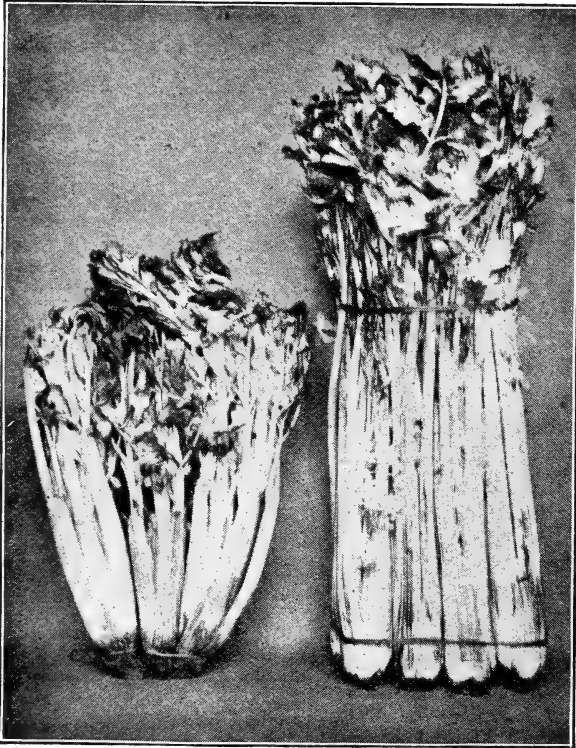
1 75 50 25 10

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Celery.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Maturing in 110 to 150 Days, According to Season and Location.



PARIS GOLDEN

GIANT PASCAL

GIANT PASCAL, 120 DAYS.—A mammoth, silver-white stalked variety of French origin, rapidly growing in favor because of its weighty productiveness and consequent profitableness. 1 80 50 20 5
SCHUMACHER, 120 DAYS.—Of large size, solid and crisp; firm, golden yellow heart; a fine keeper. 2 90 85 25 5
HARTWELL PERFECTION.—A desirable form of white, solid habit. 1 70 55 15 5
CELERIAC OR TURNIP-ROOTED.—A variety forming a large, solid root, of edible character. 1 50 40 15 5
CELERIAC PRAGUE.—Very large, round, without rootlets 2 00 60 20 5

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, on a finely raked surface, and cover scarcely at all, quite early in the Spring, in a moist place or convenient to water, which apply freely in dry weather. When the plants are four inches, more or less, in height, transplant a portion into very shallow trenches formed in well-manured land, which planting repeat at intervals of two or three weeks for a succession, until the necessary quantity is set out.

Lb. ¼ Lb. Oz. Pkt.

WHITE PLUME, 100 DAYS.—Self-blanching to a great extent. Consequently among the earliest ready for table. Desirable as an early sort. \$2 75 \$0 80 \$0 25 \$0 05

GOLDEN HEART.—A showy sort of excellent qualities. SOLID, of FINE FLAVOR, and a GOOD KEEPER, and, as its name indicates, possessing, when blanched, a yellowish or golden tint. 1 75 50 15 5

BOSTON MARKET.—A short, white variety, much esteemed in the New England States. 1 75 50 15 5

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING, OR PARIS GOLDEN YELLOW, 110 DAYS.—A large, solid golden variety, very showy and rich. Very easily blanched. 4 00 1 25 40 5

PINK PLUME, NEW, 110 DAYS.—The same quality as White Plume, the stalk beautifully tinged with pink. Very ornamental. Don't fail to get it. 2 40 70 20 5

Cucumber.

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre. Period of Maturity 40 to 60 Days from Sowing, According to Variety and Season of the Year.

For early use plant in hills 4 x 4 feet, on a warm border, when the Cherry is in bloom, and for a succession sow in drills at 5 feet, when the Apple is in bloom. For pickles plant middle of Summer.

In Florida and other Southern States, a fair average production per acre of slicing Cucumbers is 200 crates, 8 x 14 x 20 inches. Some growers claim average crops of 400 and 500—even 800 crates have been recorded—but these large yields are only occasionally heard of.

Fresh Southern Cucumbers appear in Philadelphia the last of November and command \$1.00 to \$2.00 per dozen. Toward Christmas the price rises to \$2.50 per dozen, after which the price declines to \$4.00 or \$5.00 per box of 85 to 90 fruit. By last of May the price goes down to \$1.00 per dozen, after which shipments are unprofitable. As a rule the early Cucumbers from New Orleans bring better prices than those from Florida, being better sorted and better packed.

A good crop of Cucumbers, when gathered of pickling size, produces from 100 to 175 bushels to the acre. A bushel contains about 200 pickles. Some cultivators have claimed to produce over 100,000 pickles to the acre. The pickles should be shipped from the vine by the thumb and finger without raising or disturbing the vine. The pickle houses generally pay the farmers 40 to 50 cents per bushel; they in turn sell them at from 20 to 30 cents per hundred.

Pickles properly prepared will keep five or six years. The method of salting pickles as pursued in New Jersey is as follows: To a cask of 120 gallons' capacity, take 4 quarts of salt and mix in 2 gallons of water. Place the solution in the bottom of the cask and put in the green pickles after washing. To each 2 bushels of pickles put into the cask add 4 quarts of salt, and continue until cask is full. Place the head of the cask, with edges trimmed off to permit of a rise and fall, on the top of the pickles, and on the top of the head or lid place a weight of 20 or 25 pounds. If there should be any leakage of the liquor, replace it by a solution of 4 quarts of salt to 2 gallons of water, keeping all the pickles submerged. Salt should not be stinted. Pickle packers make three sizes before pickling—large, medium and small.

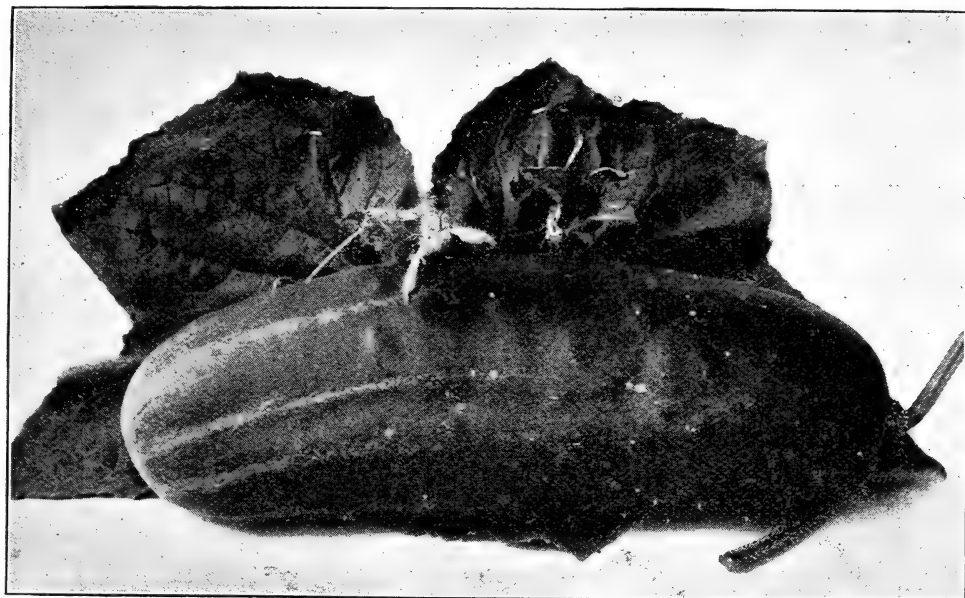
Lb. ¼ Lb. Oz. Pkt.

SHORT PROLIFIC PICKLE.—A variety of the "Frame type," but smaller and producing fruit suitable for pickling in 50 days from planting. An abundant bearer, highly commended for pickles, for which it is used by many of the most famous pickling establishments. Vines very short, admitting of planting in rows as close as 2½ feet. \$1 00 \$0 30 \$0 15 \$0 05

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THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

CUCUMBER—Continued.



LANDRETHS' EXTRAORDINARY WHITE SPINE

Landreth's' Extraordinary White Spine, 45 days.—

Lb. ¼ Lb. Oz. Pkt.

So very superior in every particular to the ordinary stock of White Spine, as not to be classed with it either in quality or price. Vine a strong grower, foliage broad-leaved, deep green, close-jointed, does not sunburn. Blooms early at every joint and sets fruit at every bloom. Consequently very prolific. Fruit of three inches long for Gherkins can be gathered in 45 days. Large fruit for slicing can be pulled off in eight weeks.

\$2 00 \$0 60 \$0 25 \$0 05

Landreth's' Choice, 50 days.

—A variety from Japan, from whence everything is novel. The most distinctive sort we have ever offered, the foliage being different from that of any other Cucumber, soft and velvety, and in shape resembling the leaf of a Cantaloupe. It is a vigorous grower and productive of fruit of medium length, even diameter throughout the entire length, slightly warted and black-spined. The Landreth at 50 days after germination is a very desirable variety, when small, either for salting or pickling, or for slicing when of larger development. The vine is recognized at once as a distinct creation.



LANDRETHS' CHOICE

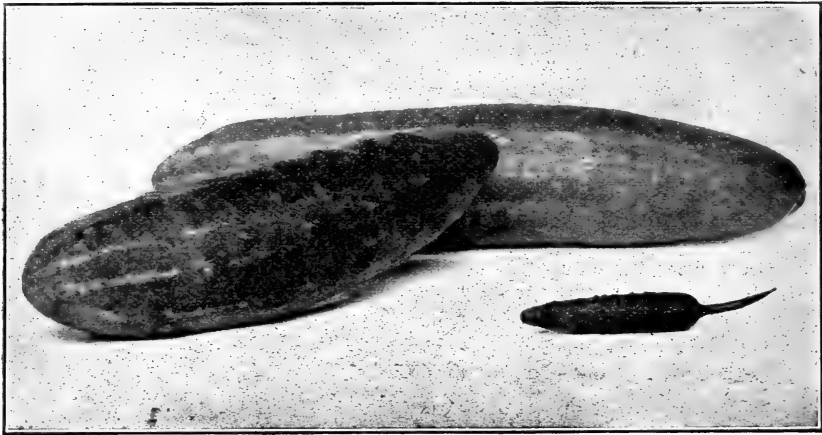
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CUCUMBER—Continued.

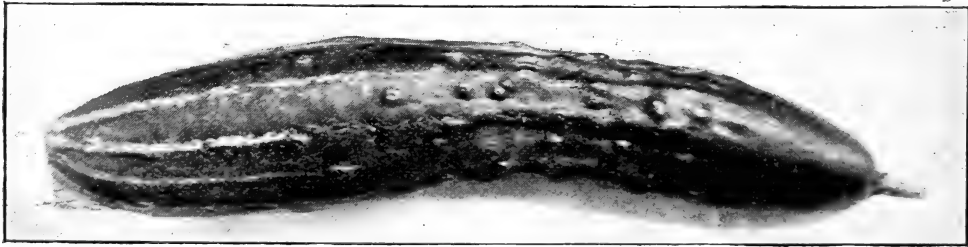
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IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE, 60 DAYS.—The leading sort grown by truckers for shipment to market. Used almost entirely for slicing.	Lb.	1/4 Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.—Longer than the White Spine as ordinarily sold.	\$1 00	\$0 30	\$0 15	\$0 5
Extra Early Arlington White Spine Cucumber.— This develops for table earlier than the ordinary Arlington, being a selection of a deep green color, which color it retains during the days of transportation to market. Its earlier character makes it particularly desirable to market gardeners and equally desirable as a family garden sort. Fruit long, slim and attractive.	1 10	40	20	5
EMERALD.—Decidedly an acquisition because of its deep green color, which it retains unchanged for a week after picking, thus fitting it for shipping long distances. In size it is larger and slimmer than White Spine. The fruit is cylindrical, smooth, free from wart, and bears brown spines.	1 25	40	15	5
EARLY FRAME.—Formerly grown in glass-covered boxes or frames.	80	25	15	5
JERSEY PICKLE, 60 DAYS TO MAKE PICKLES.—It is productive, and is said to "green" better than any other variety, and to "hold color." Early Spring sowings will develop fruit of pickling size, 2 to 3 inches long, in 60 days; early Summer sowings in 30 days.	80	30	15	5



BLOOMSDALE PERFECTED

Bloomsdale Perfected White Spine.—A productive white-spined variety with broad and showy foliage, habit of growth rather rampant. Fruit long and slim and very dark green throughout all early stages, but after reaching a length of six or seven inches the ribs at blossom end turn a bone white, somewhat after the style of the White Spine, but not so entirely white at end as the familiar White Spine. This is a variety very fine for canning, being, as before remarked, slim, dark and of a uniform thickness throughout its entire length. In its old stages, and past its green condition, it turns a light lemon.	3 00	1 00	40	5
LANDRETHS' FIRST, 50 DAYS.—Surpassed by few in length and slimmness of fruit. The earliest long, slim field Cucumber in cultivation, maturing to slicing size for table in 50 days from germination; dark green, and desirable. Very poor seeder.	1 40	40	20	5
Landreth's Long Green Gherkins, 60 days.—Not surpassed by any field sort in beauty, length and slimmness of fruit. It is the earliest long green, slim field Cucumber in cultivation, derived from an English hothouse variety. Maturing for small pickling size in seven weeks, and for slicing in 70 days from germination. The fruit is particularly dark green and consequently attractive. The foliage is small.	2 50	80	35	5



LANDRETHS' LONG GREEN GHERKIN

TURKEY LONG GREEN, 80 DAYS TO REACH EDIBLE SIZE.—Not so abundant a bearer as the preceding sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles; fruit long and slim; only surpassed in quality by Landreth's First.	1 50	50	25	5
GHERKIN.—Burr, or West India Round Prickly Cucumber, used for pickles only. Seeds require soaking before planting as they sprout slowly.	2 00	60	25	5

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Dandelion.

CABBAGING, 50 DAYS.—An improved type of an old-fashioned plant rapidly growing into favor as an early Salad. Sow and cultivate same as Lettuce. Tie up the same as Cos Lettuce, or shelter from light by inverted pots or board covering

Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
		\$0 90	\$0 05

FRENCH GARDEN, 45 DAYS.—A good sort, but not so strong in growth as the Cabbaging, not so erect, leaves broader, less curly, and not so vivid a green.

\$2 80	\$0 90	30	5
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Egg=Plant.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Matures for Table in 120 Days from Sowing.

This seed is generally sown under glass and transplanted to the field 2 or 3 weeks after Corn-planting season. The plants are set in rows of 5 feet and at 3 feet in the row. The land cannot be too highly fertilized for this crop—very short, thoroughly rotted stable manure or similar preparation is best; strong or hot, rank manure is unsuitable.

Sow in hotbeds or other protected place early in the Spring; when up 2 or 3 inches transplant into small pots (which plunge in earth) so as to get stocky, well-rooted plants, and late in the Spring, or not till the commencement of Summer, unless the weather be warm, transplant into thoroughly worked, rich and recently well-manured ground. A good plan is to open a deep, wide trench, filling it nearly with manure; restore the earth and plant therein, placing the plants 3 feet apart each way. The seed does not vegetate freely; repeated sowings are sometimes necessary. It is almost useless to attempt the culture of Egg-Plant unless the proper attention be given. In growing the Egg-Plant in the Summer and Autumn months in Florida, great trouble is sometimes experienced in getting a stand of plants owing to the excessive heat and beating rains. This difficulty can be largely overcome by shading the ground where the seed is sown. If sown in beds the shading may be accomplished by means of frames covered with seedbed cloth, or by blinds of slats or common boards properly supported over the beds to cut off the direct rays of the sun. In Florida, if the seed is sown where the plants are to remain (a bad practice), the shading may be done by using Palmetto fans and leaves, and placing them one each on the north and south sides of the hill, the tops meeting over the seed. This plan is used by some of the most successful growers in the Gulf States.

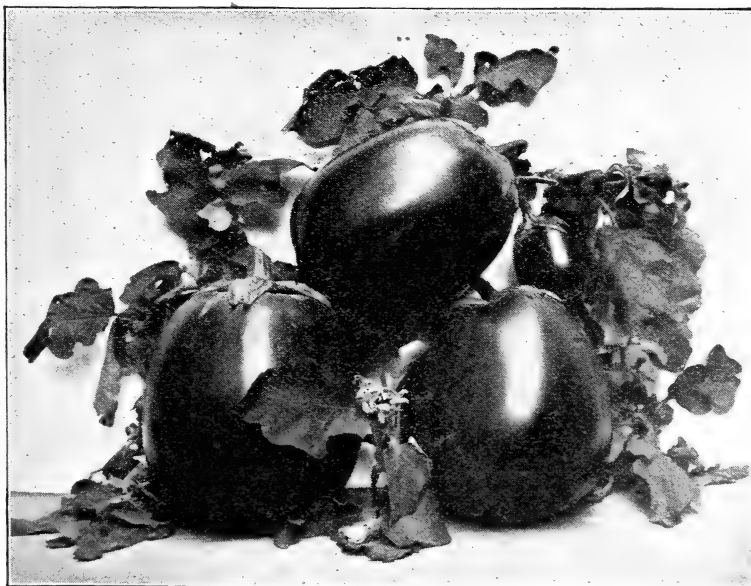
About 3000 plants are required to plant an acre. These plants should produce an average of 3 to 4 fruits, weighing 2 to 3 pounds each. Our selected seeds are always taken from fruit weighing 8 to 10 pounds each; we have had them of 13 pounds in weight. Commission Merchants in Philadelphia pay the market gardener about, on an average, 1½ cents per fruit. The highest prices are 8 and 10 cents per fruit.

Florida fruit arrives in Philadelphia the latter part of November and commands \$6.00 to \$8.00 per barrel crate. Earlier in the Autumn the market is supplied with fruit from Jersey. Toward Christmas the price of Florida Egg-Plant rises to \$10.00 per barrel crate and then declines by April to \$6.00 to \$8.00, and by May to \$5.00, after which they are likely to arrive in a damaged condition and be worthless. Egg-Plant fruit can be grated and canned for Winter use.

Landreth's Thornless Large Round Purple, 120 days.

Thornless, and therefore a sort more valuable to anyone than the spiny sorts so often sold, which by reason of thorns on leaf and stem offers serious impediments to quick gathering. The Landreth is decidedly the best selection of Egg Plant, being productive and vigorous, the fruit often reaching a weight of twelve pounds. The fruit may be described as chunky, broad at bottom and flattened, diameter often nearly equal to the length. Color, when grown on soil of proper quality, a deep purple, often appearing almost black. Soil has much to do with depth of color. Single plants of this variety on good soil often reach a diameter of three feet and produce eight to ten large fruits.

Per lb.	\$7 00
Per ¼ lb.	2 00
Per oz.	60
Per packet	5



LANDRETH'S THORNLESS LARGE ROUND PURPLE

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
NEW YORK IMPROVED. —This is a form of the old Large Round Purple	\$6 50	\$1 75	\$0 50	\$0 05
LARGE ROUND BLACK. —Twice the size of the Black Pekin; fully as large as the Large Round New York Purple, just as good and a quicker seller in market. Does not split. Color solid black. Known also as BLACK BEAUTY	7 50	2 00	60	5

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Endive.

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Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre.

Sow in the Spring as soon as the earth is free from frost, and repeat to within sixty days of Autumn frost. Drill in rows of 2 feet and thin the plants to 8 inches apart. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with pots to blanch for Salad. Valuable for Salads and highly decorative as a garnish to table vegetables. Rapidly growing in demand.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
LARGE GREEN CURLED.—A desirable Salad when blanched. Popular as a garnish.	\$1 40	\$0 40	\$0 15	\$0 05
WHITE CURLED.—A variety of white tint. Used for decoration.	1 50	40	15	5
MOSS CURLED.—Green and extra curled. Used for decoration.	1 85	60	20	5
ESCAROLLE or BROAD LEAVED.—Foliage broad and flat. A very choice Salad.	1 40	50	15	5

Gourds.

See our List of Flower Seeds, page 66.

Grass Seed.

See List of Varieties named in this Catalogue, page 78.

Horse-Radish.

This plant, seldom producing seed, is propagated from sets cut from old roots, and in market garden culture nearly always planted as a succession to a Spring crop, which by time of removal leaves the Horse-Radish well established. The sets are planted in rows of about 2 feet by 18 inches, frequently among Spring Cabbage. Holes are made with a long planting-stick, into which are dropped the Horse-Radish sets to a depth that the crown will be 3 inches under the surface. It will only succeed in highly fertilized land, and each year should be planted afresh. In garden culture the sets are sometimes planted in the upper end of round drain tiles sunk into the ground and filled with earth, the Radish root being thus directed straight downwards. Yield about 150 bushels to the acre. By Mail, postage paid, 20 cents per dozen. By Express, 100 for 50 cents; 1000 for \$3.00.

Herbs.

These impart a strong, spicy taste and odor, and are used in various culinary operations. Those marked with an * are perennial, and when once obtained may be preserved for years. Of such sow the seed very carefully in seedbeds about the middle of Spring, and in the ensuing Autumn or Spring transplant them to convenient situations. The others are annuals, or such as come to perfection the first year and die. The seed of these may be sown carefully in shallow drills, middle of Spring, and when the plants are up a few inches thin them to proper distances. To preserve for use, dry thoroughly, rub the foliage almost to powder, and put in jars or bottles and cork tightly.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
ANISE.—Cultivated for flower and perfume.	\$0 30	\$0 10	\$0 05	
CARAWAY.—Seeds used for flavoring bread and cheese.	25	10	5	
CHERVIL.—Young shoots are eaten. Leaves are used in salad, and as flavoring.	75	25	5	
CORIANDER.—Seeds used for flavoring liqueurs.	25	10	5	
DILL.—The seeds used in flavoring preserves, also for pickling.	25	10	5	
*LAVENDER.—Leaves used for seasoning, and the flowers for perfume.	80	20	5	
SAGE.—Leaves used for seasoning.	55	15	5	
SAVORY, SUMMER.—Young shoots used for seasoning.	1 50	20	5	
MARJORAM, SWEET.—Shoots used for seasoning.	2 50	25	5	
BASIL, SWEET.—Very aromatic. Used for seasoning.	50	15	5	
*THYME, FRENCH.—Used for seasoning.	1 25	40	5	
THYME, ENGLISH.—Leaves much larger than the French. Used for seasoning.	2 00	60	5	

Kohl=Rabi.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This plant, used both for table and for cattle feeding, is a Cabbage in which the cultural development has been directed to the stalk, not to the leaf. The enlarged stalks, taking the globular form of Turnips, are more hardy and nutritious than Turnips. Any good soil will produce a crop, the plants for which may be grown like Cabbage, in seedbeds for transplanting, or sown in permanent position in 3-foot rows. Sow the seed for table use at any period when Cabbage may be sown. Drill in rows at 2 feet and thin to 6 inches. For cattle feeding drill the seed in Midsummer for Autumn development. Yield 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
WHITE VIENNA, 60 DAYS.—Very choice stock. Short leaved, bulb light green, very rapid in growth, early in maturity, fine in texture, and symmetrical in form.	\$3 25	\$1 00	\$0 50	\$0 05
PURPLE.—The bulb of this variety is purple. In maturity after the White Vienna.	3 25	1 00	50	5
COMMON GREEN OR WHITE.—Long-leaved, large ball, often 8 inches in diameter; used for cattle feeding.	2 00	1 25	40	5

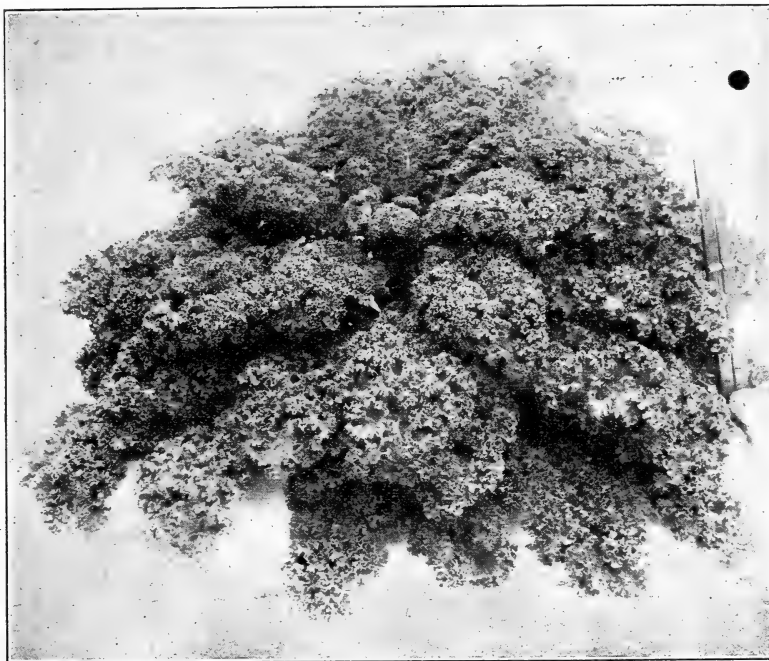
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Kale.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Fifty Days to Produce a Crop Suitable for Cutting.

Hardy greens for cutting. Curly, loose-leaved plants of the Cabbage family, of hardy character and succeeding on almost any soil. Sow in early Spring when the Oak is in full leaf and again in early Autumn. Drill in rows of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet and thin to 3 to 10 inches, according to vigor of variety.



BLOOMSDALE KALE

	Lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
Bloomsdale Kale. —Similar to, but far better than, Dwarf Curled Scotch, being very curly, broader spreading and far denser in foliage, darker in color, so short in stem as to rest directly on the ground. Plants broader than a bushel basket and seeming to hug the earth. More hardy than Dwarf Curled Scotch, passing unharmed through the severest winter.....	\$1 75	\$0 50	\$0 20	\$0 05
DWARF EXTRA CURLED GERMAN GREENS. —A variety of lighter green tint than the Dwarf German Greens, and much curled.....	1 40	40	20	5
 DWARF CURLED SCOTCH. —A favorite sort. Foliage yellowish-green and similar to, but more dwarf than, the Tall Scotch Kale.....	90	25	10	5
SIBERIAN. —Leaves curled on edges; hardy, withstanding the most rigorous winters.....	60	20	10	5
PHILADELPHIA DWARF GERMAN GREENS, 60 DAYS. —Sow in Autumn for "sprouts" or "greens." Height 4 to 6 inches. Sow in permanent position.....	80	30	10	5
TALL CURLED SCOTCH. —Manage as Winter Cabbage. Desirable for Winter use. Height 2 to 4 feet. Sow in beds and transplant.....	75	25	10	5
DWARF CURLED SLOW SEEDER. —A sort slow to shoot, and for that reason very profitable both to the market and private gardener. Very productive in leaves, blue-green and curled on edges. In some catalogues this is known as Imperial.....	70	30	10	5
PURPLE DWARF GERMAN. —Colored like a Red Dutch Cabbage. Height 4 to 6 inches.	1 25	40	15	5

Leek.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Ninety Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and again in Midsummer. If for permanent position, sow in rows of 2 feet; if for transplanting, sow in close beds. To secure a full development, thin out the rows or plant the seedlings at 2 feet 6 inches. Upon the approach of hard frost take up the plants and preserve in trenches the same as Celery. Yield from about 100 to 150 bushels to the acre.

	Lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
CARENTAN. —Very superior, large rooted, broad leaved.....	\$1 40	\$0 45	\$0 20	\$0 05
ROUEN. —Thick, short stem with numerous fan-shaped leaves.....	1 70	55	20	5
MUSSELBURGH. —A remarkably large and showy variety. Very popular.....	1 55	50	15	5
LARGE LONDON. —Scotch or Broad Flag—an old standard variety.....	1 00	35	10	5

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Lettuce.

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Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre. Forty to Fifty Days from Seeding to Maturity.

To have fine Lettuce in early Spring, sow in seedbed from commencement to middle of Autumn. During Winter protect the plants by a box covered with window or other sash, or with litter, as they stand on the ground. Early in the Spring transplant some into rich ground. The others force under the sash. Or in early Spring sow in a hotbed and transplant, but Autumn-sown plants are best. For a later supply, sow in drills when the Cherry is in bloom; when up a few inches thin out, leaving plants at proper distances; this is a better plan than transplanting late in the season. For this purpose use Bloomsdale Reliable, Landreth's Forcing, Virginia Solid Header and heat-resisting varieties, which we have selected as standard sorts by reason of their ability to resist heat, and the longer time they are in condition for the table than some other kinds which shoot to seed as soon as the head is formed.

SEVEN LOOSE-LEAVED OR CUTTING VARIETIES.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
Landreth's Earliest Cutting. —The earliest cutting Lettuce in the market. It may be planted close as it does not head, and affords curled, crisp, good-flavored foliage long before the heading varieties have commenced to close up.	\$1 75	\$1 00	\$0 40	\$0 05
BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON. —A cutting variety of unusual merit; not so golden as Silesian.	1 40	40	15	5
EARLY CURLED SILESIA. —A cutting variety; the second to produce edible leaves.	1 25	40	15	5
GOLDEN CURLED. —A golden-leaved sort, producing a half head of rare excellence; leaves much fluted on the edges; very showy and a most admirable cutting sort.	1 50	45	15	5
BRONZED CURLED. —A half Cabbaging variety of bronzed-edged leaves and superior to either Prize Head or American Gathering.	1 50	45	15	5
GRAND RAPIDS. —A loose-leaved vigorous grower, resembling Landreth's Golden Curled.	1 60	50	20	5
PRIZE HEAD OR SATISFACTION. —A cutting variety of curly leaves.	1 30	40	15	5

THIRTY HEADING VARIETIES.

Landreth's White Cos, 50 days.—This variety, maturing for table in seven weeks from germination, should be found in every vegetable garden, as it is a thoroughly reliable Lettuce. A strong grower and very productive, with long shell-shaped leaves of most excellent quality. It is a self-folder, but when the plant is over half grown it is best tied up with a soft string or a wisp of grass, that the inner leaves may be blanched perfectly white, in which condition they are more crisp and decidedly more palatable than varieties of a Cabbage-heading habit. It is really so superior to the Cabbage-head form of Lettuce, that it is a mystery why it does not displace them, especially as a given amount of ground will produce more than twice the amount of edible leaves that can possibly be obtained from any roundhead variety. The Landreth White Cos is a choice selection from the Cos family, variations of which are used in Europe to a far greater extent than those of any other Lettuce. This sort may be eaten out of hand with salt, the same as celery. The sort served everywhere in Europe. If in rows space them three feet apart and set the plants nine inches apart in the row, as they require that space to develop.

Per lb.	\$2 50
Per ¼ lb.	70
Per oz.	30
Per packet	5

BLACK-SEEDED TENNIS BALL. —An early reliable header, compact in growth, the leaves close set and slightly bloated or savoyed. Color a whitish green.	
Per lb.	\$1 40
Per ¼ lb.	40
Per oz.	15
Per packet	5



LANDRETHS' WHITE COS

BIG BOSTON DOUBLE EXTRA SELECT. —Seed saved from a selection better than that producing the ordinary stock of seed.	2 25	80	25	5
HANSON. —Very much like India. Heads folding as to blanch the interior to a perfect white.	1 30	30	10	5
CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER. —A good Summer sort of reliable heading quality. Color yellowish-green, slightly marked with brown specks. This is a variety growing in favor.	1 25	40	15	5
SPECKLED DUTCH BUTTERHEAD, 50 DAYS. —A long-standing white Cabbage variety, forming quite compact heads, the leaves possessing the peculiarity of being irregularly dotted with spots resembling iron rust. This is the favorite variety with market gardeners in the neighborhood of Philadelphia.	1 40	50	15	5

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THESE PRICES
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LETTUCE—Continued.

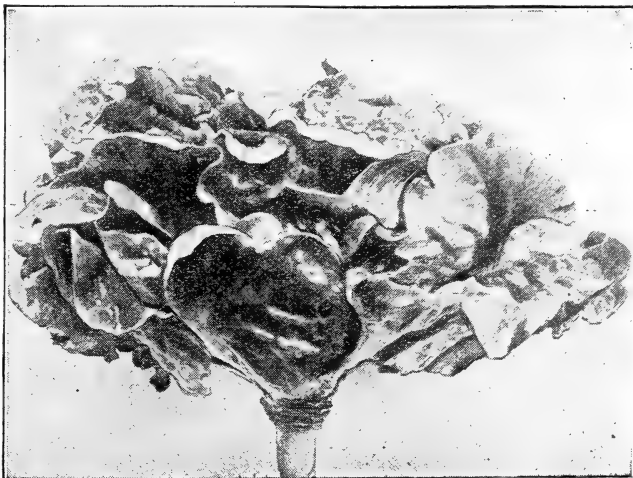
Landreths' Forcing, 35 days.

—So named because of its adaptability for forcing under glass, forming small, crisp, compact heads of three inches in diameter before any other sort commences to head. Having very few outside leaves, it can be planted at less than half distance—more than twice as many to the space as of larger sorts. A valuable sort to the forcing house gardener or to the cottager using hotbeds or cold frame, because so many plants can be set on a limited space. The plants should be cut under ground and sent to table in entire form on the root-stem, the bottom roots being trimmed and a few of the outside leaves removed, as shown in the illustration.

Per lb.....	\$2 50
Per ¼ lb.....	75
Per oz.....	30
Per packet.....	5

SILVER BALL.—A large-sized sort of light white-yellowish leaf. An excellent heading sort, and growing in demand as meeting the public taste.

Per lb.....	\$1 20
Per ¼ lb.....	40
Per oz.....	15
Per packet.....	5



LANDRETHS' FORCING—PARTICULARLY CHOICE



MAY KING LETTUCE

May King Lettuce.

—The earliest variety to produce perfectly round Cabbage-shaped heads, a uniform header and an all-header. Outer leaves round, smooth on edges, handsomely savoyed. Color a yellow green with a slight tinge of bronze, while the inside color of the head is almost golden. Size considerably smaller than Big Boston, and ready for table a week earlier. A decided acquisition of German origin.

Per lb.....	\$2 00
Per ¼ lb.....	70
Per oz.....	25
Per packet.....	5

ALWAYS READY.—So named because its season of readiness for table is extended over a period earlier and later than the usual cabbaging sorts.

Per lb.....	\$1 75
Per ¼ lb.....	1 00
Per oz.....	30
Per packet.....	5

ICEBERG.—A sort of remarkably thick, strong, yet marrow-like ribs, which extend first away from the part of the plant, again curving towards the centre, forming a completely protected interior. Blanching absolutely white.

Per lb.....	\$1 20
Per ¼ lb.....	40
Per oz.....	15
Per packet.....	5

BIG BOSTON.—Very popular as a reliable and uniform header. Leaves short and round ended, slightly crumpled. Deep green with bronzed edges, all forming a compact head, making it a very desirable sort for forcing. A variety in demand beyond the supply.



LANDRETHS' EARLY SUMMER, 50 DAYS.—None better, it being a certain and good header, early and attractive. Shape of head slightly sugar-loaded.



BLOOMSDALE RELIABLE, 50 DAYS.—A week later than Landreths' Early Summer, darker in color, larger in head, more round in leaf. A favorite sort.

Brittle Ice Lettuce.—Peculiar in appearance—a veritable ice head—smooth leaves fluted on the edge and closely formed, making a blanching or crystal interior. These blanching leaves are very brittle and attractive; the ribs thick and marrow-like; size of head large, and altogether attractive and valuable.

MAMMOTH BUTTER (Black Seed).—A selected strain, with large, solid yellow heads. The favorite variety of the New York market gardeners.

BLOOMSDALE BUTTER (Black Seed).—Late in development and consequently valuable as a succession to the earlier sorts. Foliage dark green, large and showy.

Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
\$1 60	\$0 40	\$0 15	\$0 05
2 00	50	15	5
2 00	75	25	5
1 75	75	25	5
1 25	40	15	5
2 00	60	20	5

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LETTUCE—Continued.

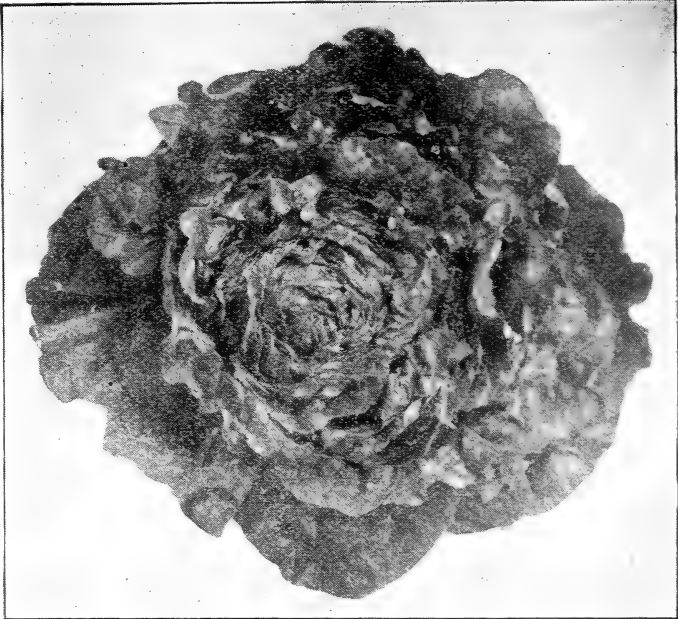
THESE PRICES
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	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
COLD FRAME WHITE CABBAGE.—A large Cabbage form of late habit, leaves plain, broad and requiring considerable space, but forming a fine showy head of rich green color, a hardy sort and very slow to shoot.	\$1 55	\$0 50	\$0 15	\$0 05
NEW YORK GREEN.—A large, late variety of peculiar green color.	90	30	10	5
DEACON.—A fine sort, resisting sunburn	1 25	40	15	5

Landreth's Indispensable Lettuce.—

This early and tight-heading Lettuce we have grown on our Virginia farms for Northern markets to the greatest satisfaction. It will form a compact head in forty-five days from sowing, and in all qualities is the equal, if not the superior, of any in its class. The head is unusually compact and of a large size; the leaves slightly bronzed and slightly speckled when grown in the open field. We have never known anything more profitable as a market sort, 90 per cent. of the plants in every field forming quick-selling heads. After reaching the headed condition it shows itself to be a long stander, as it remains for ten days in perfect form; that is to say it does not shoot to seed as do most Lettuces. It exhibits remarkable recuperative powers, after a burning hot sun being especially noticeable in this respect. It is used by the most discriminating market gardeners, both in forcing houses, hotbeds, cold frames and in the open ground. While we are writing this we have on Bloomsdale Farms a large field of this sort, every plant of which has made a perfect head, and all as much alike as nickels from the Mint. We have paid so much attention to this crop, it is so thoroughly pure and uniform, that we ask the price of \$3.50 per pound.

Per lb.	\$3 50
Per ¼ lb.	1 00
Per oz.	40
Per Packet.	5



LANDRETHS' INDISPENSABLE

Landreth's Largest of All, 55 days.—

A fine exhibition sort, no round-headed variety approaching it in size and effect. A good header, of most excellent quality as respects color and texture of leaf. Shoots to seed very late, and a very shy seeder—an advantage to the gardener, but an unprofitable habit to the seed grower.

Per lb.	\$2 00
Per ¼ lb.	75
Per oz.	30
Per packet.	5



LANDRETHS' LARGEST OF ALL

Landreth's Romain Lettuce.—

All Americans familiar with European travel have been delighted with the long, shell-shaped, narrow-leaved Lettuce served everywhere and termed Romain on the hotel bills of fare; but upon their return home they have not found the Romain in the American markets. Yet if they have home gardens they can grow it themselves to as perfect a condition as observed abroad. The Landreth's Romain is a fine type of this Lettuce.

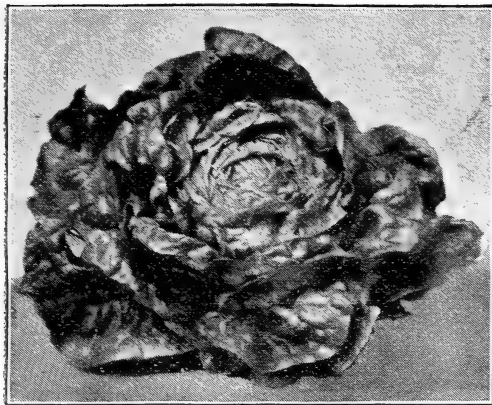
Per lb.	\$2 50
Per ¼ lb.	80
Per oz.	40
Per packet.	5

LONG ISLAND WINTER, 60 DAYS.—Used by market gardeners for growing in cold frames during Autumn, Winter and early Spring. Very valuable. Color a light green, very hardy, size over the average, leaves round on ends, broad, slightly bloated.

Per lb.	\$1 25
Per ¼ lb.	30
Per oz.	10
Per packet.	5

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

LETTUCE—Continued.



LANDRETHS' VIRGINIA SOLID HEADER

Landreth's Virginia Solid Header, 40 days.—

Six weeks from the sowing of the seed to the formation of a close head of unexcelled attractiveness and quality, making this variety superior to nine out of ten of sorts. It is equally adapted for culture either in the open garden or under glass, as it is exceedingly compact and a certain header. It is largely used by the most discriminating market gardeners, both in the greenhouse, in the cold frame and in the open ground.

Lb. ¼ Lb. Oz. Pkt.

PERFECTED SALAMANDER.

—Very similar to Bloomsdale Reliable, a little larger, a little later and a darker shade of green—a variety slow to shoot to seed.

PHILADELPHIA LATE WHITE BUTTER.—Fine for the open garden in Midsummer....	\$4 00	\$1 25	\$0 45	\$0 05
LANDRETHS' HEAT-RESISTING GREEN COS.—Vigorous, always heading, crisp, never wilting under the severest sun. Remarkably fine. It should be in every garden. We recommend this for Florida and Gulf States, as it resists heat, and growing erect, and being tied for blanching, remains free from sand.....	1 25	35	10	5
GREEN COS.—Color green, self-folding. Growth erect.....	95	30	10	5
WHITE COS.—A highly esteemed variety. Habit of growth upright.....	2 20	70	20	5
FLORIDA FAVORITE.—A most desirable sort. Flourishes on hot dry sand. Produces long, narrow, erect leaves, which require tying up to blanch; prevents the entry of sand into the head.....	1 20	40	15	5
	1 35	40	15	5
	1 50	60	20	5

Watermelon.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

When the black Walnut is in one-inch leaf plant Melons.

Watermelons do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for their reception by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat or Winter Rye, the sod or grain aerating or keeping loose the soil. When the Apple is in bloom the seed is planted in hills at 10 feet apart in each direction. Two large shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure dug and trampled into each hill and covered with earth.

The cultivator should be prepared with quite 4 pounds of seed to the acre, that he may have a reserve for replanting in case of destruction of his plants by insect depredations or beating rains.

One vine alone to the hill should be allowed to attain perfection. With 450 hills to the acre, there should be 900 first-class Melons.

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay for prime Melons, as a highest price, \$40.00 per 100; as an average price, \$10.00 per 100. They cease to be profitable to the trucker when bringing less than \$4.00 per 100. First-class Melons are always in demand, but the market is frequently overstocked with small fruit.



Much of the Melon seed offered throughout the country is the product of immature and deformed Melons remaining in the field after all the choice fruit has been selected.

EXTRA EARLY (65 Days from Germination).—Very desirable as the first Watermelon to ripen. Every one should have it. Form oblong. Weight from 15 to 16 pounds.	\$1 50	\$0 50	\$0 15	\$0 05
LIGHT GREEN RIND ICING, 75 DAYS.—One of the best of all Melons; always of good flavor, rind very thin. Unexcelled in all good qualities.	75	25	10	5
DARK GREEN RIND ICING.—Shape, size and flavor same as Light Icing, but dark skinned. .	75	25	10	5
LANDRETHS' LONG LIGHT ICING, 80 DAYS.—A good cropper, heavy, attractive and very desirable in quality.	1 25	35	10	5
ICE CREAM.—Fruit long, medium size; color very light green with fine dark tracery. Seed white, flesh brilliant, very crystalline, and of a good flavor.	1 00	35	15	5
PEERLESS.—Rind thin, light green; flesh solid, bright in color, sugary.	70	20	10	5
GRAY MONARCH (Jordan's).—Long, large, heavy; flesh solid, deep red and good flavor. .	85	30	10	5
KLECKLEY SWEET, or MONTE CRISTO.—Fruit oblong and of about 20 inches in length. Rind thin. Early to ripen, flesh scarlet, sugary and crisp. Seeds white. This Melon is not so well adapted for shipping as for home consumption, being rather tender.	90	35	15	5
HALBERT'S HONEY.—Equal to the Kleckley Sweet, of 20 inches oblong form, almost equally round at each end. Rind dark green. A most profitable seller in local markets, but not a good shipper.	90	30	15	5
SEMINOLE.—This Melon resembles the Landreth's Long Light Icing. Sweet and melting.	80	25	10	5
JACKSON, GYPSY, RATTLESNAKE.—A famous Melon in the Southern States.	80	25	10	5
GEORGIA.—Popular with shippers, resisting injury during transportation.	70	20	10	5
MEIVER'S SUGAR.—Large oval fruit, skin light green; flesh deep red.	70	20	10	5
GEM (Kolb).—An excellent shipper, consequently profitable to the market gardener.	60	20	10	5
BLUE KOLB GEM.—Similar to the old Gem, but of a blue skin.	70	20	10	5
LONG DIXIE, 85 DAYS.—We have selected a long form which will supersede the Kolb Gem, compared with which it is infinitely better. Vine vigorous, equally early, quite as productive, weighs as much, darker in rind, in form long to half-long, flesh deep red without core or cavity, more melting and of very superior flavor.	75	25	10	5

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WATERMELON—Continued.

THESE PRICES
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	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
 BRADFORD, 85 DAYS. —Similar to the famous Joe Johnson in shape and markings; long, color dark, with darker wavy bands, flesh melting and of excellent flavor.	\$1 25	\$0 40	\$0 20	\$0 05
DUKE JONES. —Larger than Old Jones, Lord Bacon or Kolb's Gem, and of better flavor; rind dark green, with irregular lighter colored stripes; very prolific and of fine appearance.	80	25	10	5
 LANDRETHS' BOSS, 80 TO 90 DAYS. —We still adhere to our claim that no Melon has ever been introduced which can be compared with the Boss in delicacy of flavor, dazzling brilliancy of color of flesh, solidity of flesh, depth of flesh, melting quality, and everything going to make a perfect Melon. Success with the Boss, however, is only met with when the soil is strong and rich, both naturally and artificially, and it requires a space of 9 x 9 or 9 x 10 feet to the hill. Under good conditions Melons weigh from 30 to 40 pounds, and we have had frequent reports of them reaching a weight of 60 and 70 pounds to the Melon. True stock can only be had direct from us.	1 50	50	15	5



LANDRETHS' ARKANSAS TRAVELER

Landreths' Arkansas Traveler, 75 days.—A medium-long and for its size a very weighty Melon, averaging 40 pounds. Round, dark green, with wavy stripes of black. Interior of fruit always solid, the edible portion extending to within half an inch of the skin. The flesh a brilliant red, sweet, tender, crystalline, very juicy and altogether at once impressing one as a superior variety. It is intermediate in ripening. Has a very hard rind and therefore is a good shipper. As is the case with all good Melons, it is not a giant, few monsters being first-class. We cannot say too much in praise of the beauty and quality of the Arkansas Traveler

ALABAMA SWEETHEART.—An early and oval Melon; light green rind, thin but tough. Flesh good flavor. Seeds require soaking to assure satisfactory germination	2 00	60	20	5
FLORIDA FAVORITE.—A popular Melon in the South. Oblong, green with dark stripes.	75	30	15	5
INDIANA SWEETHEART, 90 DAYS.—Resembling a Large Round Ice, but heavier and paler in color, good bearer and a reliable shipper, standing any amount of rough handling	75	20	10	5
BLACK BOULDER.—Nearly round, very large and heavy. Skin a dark black-green.	90	30	10	5
PRESERVING MELON.—Only for Winter use. A round, light and dark-striped Melon, meat greenish-white, used for preserving only; seeds red and small.	90	30	10	5


Cantaloupe or Musk Melon.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

Cantaloupes or Citron Melons, as they are termed in Jersey, do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for planting by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat or Winter Rye, the sod or grass aerating or keeping loose the soil. No plant is more influenced by the conditions of its growth.

The seed is planted at about Corn-seeding time, or when the Apple is in bloom, in hills about 4½ feet in each direction, two shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure being tramped into each hill and covered with earth. The large, long Melons, like the Reedland Giant and Casaba, are generally sold by the hundred; Melons of the ordinary form and size are sold by the basket of one-half to five-eighths bushel capacity. Twenty-six hundred hills to the acre should produce 15,000 to 20,000 fruits. Cantaloupes and Cucumbers are often destroyed by lice on the vines. The remedy to meet such depredations is to spray the leaves with oil and water. Cantaloupe vines are often blighted by heavy early morning fogs, the leaves appearing afterward as if a flame of fire had passed over the field.

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay as a highest price \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel; as an average price 40c. to 50c. per bushel. Cantaloupe Melons are frequently a drug in the market.

 ROBERTS or LARGE JENNY LIND. —A large selection or development of the small Jenny Lind and having its merits. Grown extensively for market.	\$1 50	\$0 50	\$0 15	\$0 05
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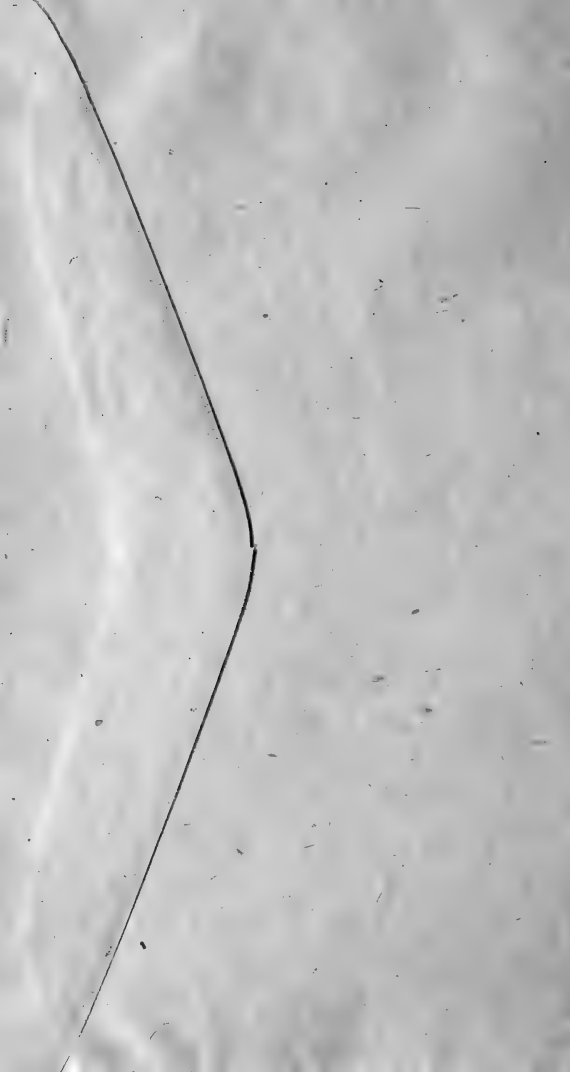
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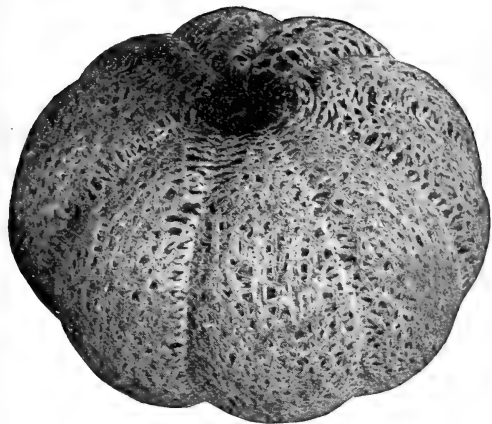
Mail Order Department.

Pennsylvania.

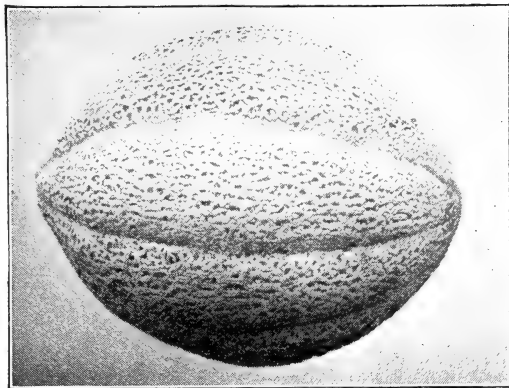


THESE PRICES
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CANTALOUPE—Continued.



LANDRETHS' SHIPPER'S PRIDE



LANDRETHS' PINEAPPLE

Landreth's Extra Early, 65 days.—

This, so far as we can observe, is the first Cantaloupe to ripen, being even earlier than the Jenny Lind, while twice its size. The form is half flat, fairly ribbed, green fleshed. Its merit consists in its early ripening habit. The quality is not the best—not very sugary—but that can be waived, so long as it is decidedly earlier than any other sort. A customer writes: "I was once poor, now I am rich. Have fine house and a family of seven boys, all from profits made in growing and marketing your Extra Early Cantaloupe."

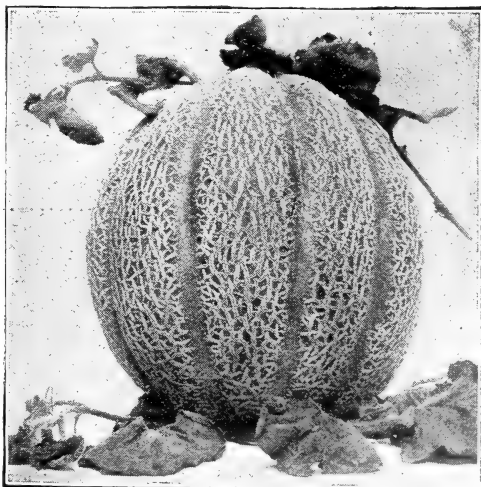
Landreth's Pineapple Cantaloupe.—

Market gardeners have sold carload lots of the Landreth Pineapple Cantaloupe at double the price of other sorts sent to market at the same time. So eager have market gardeners in two or three sections been to get the seed, that last year many of them paid \$5 per pound for it, and would have paid \$10 per pound. It is twice as large as the Rocky Ford. Flesh green, deep and of a most excellent flavor. A variety better for local trade than for shipment to a distance, as the best shippers have proved to be those of small size, and this variety is large. We have customers who purchase 300 to 500 pounds at a clip.

Lb.	1/4 Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
\$1 40	\$0 45	\$0 15	\$0 05
2 00	70	30	5



LANDRETHS' EARLY BURLINGTON



LANDRETHS' EARLY BRISTOL

Landreth's Early Burlington, 70 days.—

This is of Asiatic origin, having in its original form been obtained from Teheran, Persia, a city famous for its Cantaloupes. The Early Burlington is the equal of any Melon on the market. It is deeply ribbed, green fleshed, heavily webbed, half round, very showy and early. Small but excellent for shipment to market.

Landreth's Early Bristol, 70 days.—

A choice sort from Damascus, Syria, in which country Melons are grown in vast quantities and to great perfection. This selection was made by us out of over one hundred sorts obtained from Asia. It is thoroughly acclimatized, and is very prolific. An unsurpassed sort. Very showy. Completely covered with netting. Golden between the ribs. Flesh green. General appearance similar to a small Acme, but more oval. A good seller. Small but excellent for shipment to market.

2 00	60	25	5
2 00	60	25	5

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**THESE PRICES
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CANTALOUPE—Continued.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
EXTRA EARLY CAPE MAY, 65 DAYS. —A very early and large round Cantaloupe or Musk Melon of Nutmeg form; quality most excellent and exceedingly productive; fruit deeply ribbed and heavily netted, flesh deep green, tender, juicy, very sweet; foliage very small and distinct and proof against sunshine. Producing well on lightest soils, and a most prolific sort for the market gardener, as 30 will often fill a barrel	\$1 70	\$0 55	\$0 15	\$0 05
EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. —A week or ten days earlier than the old Hackensack. Small foliage. Profitable for market.	1 50	40	15	5
JENNY LIND, 65 DAYS. —A very small early variety, flattened at the poles, of surpassing good quality, recommended for family garden, rather small for market. The only variety which has retained its reputation for a period of 50 years.	1 00	30	10	5
EXTRA EARLY JUNE (Fine), 67 DAYS. —A large, flat, early Melon, following the Extra Early. Fruit more flat than the Jenny Lind, deeply ribbed, heavily netted; flesh green, of a most exquisite quality. This Melon will probably take its place as a standard extra early. It does best on light soils; will even develop perfectly on white sand. It is the earliest Melon of its size, and valuable to the shipper. Twice as large as Jenny Lind.	1 55	50	15	5
SHIPPER'S PRIDE. —Foliage hard and heavy. The vine a very productive producer. Fruit flat at both ends, and of habit of a large Jenny Lind; outside of the surface of the fruit completely netted or ribbed with a fine tracery, protecting it against abrasion in transportation; the flesh light green and of a most delicate flavor	2 00	75	25	5
SALMON AND GREEN. —Fruit slightly oval and regularly rounded at the ends. Lightly ribbed and slightly netted; skin very dark green; extremely thick fleshed, the edible portion extending to the very rind. Flesh deep orange and very sweet. Cavity small.	1 70	55	15	5
CALIFORNIA CITRON, 80 DAYS. —Flesh deep orange, attractive in appearance. Weight up to 12 pounds. Eighteen to twenty will fill a barrel. Suitable for heavy soil.	1 70	55	15	5
SURPRISE, or TIP TOP. —This occurs with both green and orange flesh, the orange-colored variety being much superior. Very productive of medium sized fruit. Color of skin light green, flesh yellow. Very sweet and fine flavor.	1 50	55	15	5
HACKENSACK, or TURK'S CAP. —Flesh green, a favorite with market gardeners. One of the best Melons for shipping; will carry 10 days. Twenty will generally fill a barrel. Five hundred Melons selected for our own seed weighed 2,500 pounds. Suitable for heavy soil.	1 20	35	15	5
MISSOURI, 80 DAYS. —A new sort of rare good quality. Form globular, flattened at each end; wonderfully ribbed, with dark green cavities, ribs covered with strong netting, fitting it for shipment; flesh green, flavor excellent, foliage strong and hardy.	1 70	55	15	5
MONTREAL. —A showy Citron, average weight 10 pounds, though going up to 20. Well ribbed and netted. Flesh deep, sugary and green in color. Suitable for heavy soil.	1 75	55	15	5
EMERALD GEM. —A small, very early Melon; form globular, flattened at the poles, ribbed, smooth, deep emerald-green skin.	1 75	60	25	5
ACME. —A Melon of high repute at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Known in Maryland as the Baltimore Citron. It is showy, pointed at both ends, strongly netted, which fits it for shipment, the netting protecting it from injury. This variety, in good average soil and under average conditions, will produce 100 barrels to the acre. The best selling Melon in the Philadelphia market. Green fleshed, fine flavored, productive and a good shipper.	95	30	15	5
LONG ISLAND BEAUTY. —Improvement on the Hackensack. Attractive and delicious.	1 75	55	15	5
ROCKY FORD, 70 DAYS. —A Cantaloupe of great celebrity grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado. Slightly pointed at both ends. Small in size, but of very superior flavor; rind well ribbed; flesh green with a line of gold just beneath the skin.	90	40	10	5
ROCKY FORD DOUBLE EXTRA SELECT. —This seed is saved out of hand-selected fruit, and is superior to the ordinary run.	2 50	70	20	5
NETTED GEM. —Early, quality good, well netted, golden between ribs, very attractive.	1 25	40	10	5
GOLDEN JENNY. —Small, but highly prized by the most experienced growers of Melons.	90	25	10	5
IMPROVED JENNY. —Larger than Golden Jenny and greener in the rind. Very salable.	1 40	45	15	5
SOUTH JERSEY. —A new Cantaloupe. Large, oval, pointed at each end; netted all over with heavy webbing. Flesh thick, green and most excellent in flavor. Resists decay and comes to market without injury. A super-excellent strain, somewhat resembling the Anne Arundel, but larger.	1 65	50	15	5
ATLANTIC CITY, 72 DAYS. —A fine, bold, pineapple-shaped Melon of excellent quality, large and very showy; moderately ribbed and so heavily netted as to fit it for shipping to long distances. Flesh green, thick and sweet; doing admirably well on sandy soils and possessing all the good qualities of the Acme or Baltimore Citron, with largely increased size. Forty will frequently fill a barrel, and their appearance sells them.	1 60	50	15	5
ANNE ARUNDEL (70 Days from Planting to Ripening). —A thick, oval Melon of first size, ribs very distinct and netted all over. Flesh green and sugary. It is in all respects one of the best of Melons. Its entire webbing or netting fits it to resist abrasion during shipment. It always gives satisfaction on good ground.	1 25	35	15	5
LARGE ACME. —Grown by truckers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and along the borders of the Chesapeake. Twice the size of the old Acme and coming rapidly into demand.	1 25	35	15	5
PAUL ROSE. —Possessing characteristics of the Osage, form slightly oblong, distinctly ribbed, slightly netted, color when unripe a deep green, turning a golden tint; flesh salmon.	1 40	40	20	5
OSAGE, or IMPROVED MILLER'S CREAM. —Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the centre of even the largest fruit. A favorite variety for the later markets, as there is always a considerable demand for it from the restaurants and hotels where its excellent qualities are highly appreciated.	1 50	50	20	5
Burrell's Gem. —A new form of Rocky Ford with golden meat. Fine shipper, long keeper, and altogether a very desirable introduction.	2 00	70	25	5

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Lawn Grass.

See List of Varieties in this Catalogue on back cover page.

A GREEN SOD.—A quick green covering on bare earth can be obtained in two weeks after sowing White Clover—not as good a sod as from choice Lawn Grass, but such as it is obtained in quarter the time. Therefore when an immediate effect is desired use White Clover. One-quarter pound of White Clover will sow a space 20 x 20 feet or 400 square feet. Price, 35 cents per pound, postpaid.

Mushroom Spawn.

IMPORTED.

The culture of Mushrooms to the initiated is very easy, but it is a subject of much difficulty to the novice. We cannot attempt here to give at length the necessary directions, but refer the inquirer to some of the various publications upon the subject.

Kept on sale in the form of bricks. Two bricks of spawn broken up into pieces an inch in size will spawn a surface a yard square. The spawn is planted in dark pits, caves, in outdoor hotbeds, or on banks of compost. Better quality spawn cannot be bought than that we offer. Price per brick of about 1½ lbs. 25c. Postage 12c. extra if sent by mail.

Mustard.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

In the Spring, when the Pear is in bloom, drill in rows 1 foot apart. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till October. Cut young; when old the flavor is strong. Once sown in the garden it is pretty certain to perpetuate itself.

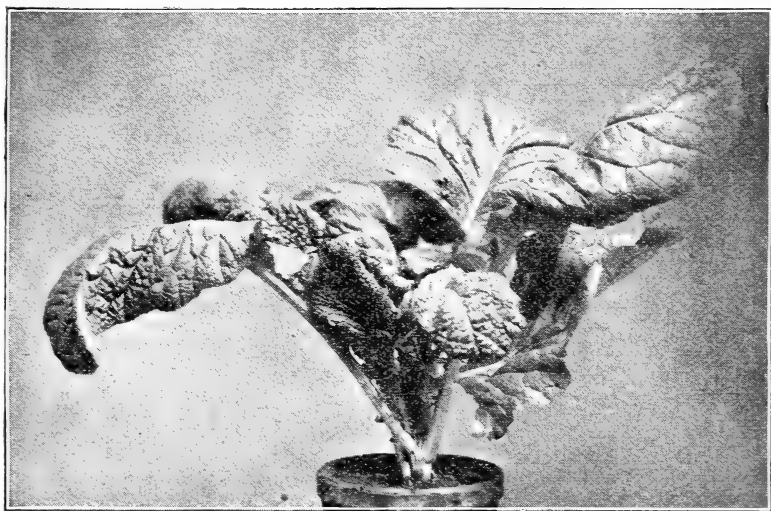
Bloomdale Large-Leaved, 35 days.

—So named by reason of producing, when fully grown, immense leaves which are as long and broad as the largest Tobacco. These same leaves, when size of a man's hand, are very tender and admirable as a salad. The leaves, when twice that size, we recommend for boiling as Spinach. This plant should have a place in every Southern garden. An immense amount of edible material can be raised on a very limited space.

Per lb. \$1 25
Per ¼ lb. 45
Per oz. 15
Per packet 5

CREOLE, 30 DAYS.—A fine curled sort. It is quite ornamental in appearance.

Per lb. \$0 80
Per ¼ lb. 30
Per oz. 10
Per packet 5



BLOOMSDALE LARGE-LEAVED MUSTARD

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED. —Not so large as the Creole, leaves more curly.....	\$0 75	\$0 20	\$0 10	\$0 05
ORDINARY WHITE OR BLACK. —Each.....	30	15	10	5

Nasturtium or Indian Cress.

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

At about Corn-planting season sow in drills at 3 feet and thin out to 10 inches, or plant to trellis-work. The Dwarf is the best, as it does not require sticks nor training.

The flowers and young leaves are used as a salad. The seed-pods, with foot-stalks attached, are gathered while green and tender and pickled as a substitute for Capers.

We cannot say too much in praise of the Nasturtium as an ornamental plant. Far superior to the Sweet Pea, as it blooms earlier than the Sweet Pea, and months longer or till killed by frost. It is cultivated as easily as Corn.

TALL MIXED.—A popular variety for garden culture. A running vine..... \$0 70 \$0 30 \$0 10 \$0 05

DWARF MIXED.—These plants are exceedingly ornamental. They are of a bushy habit. 80 35 10 5

ORNAMENTAL SORTS.—These are all described under Flower Seeds. (See page 70)

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

Okra.

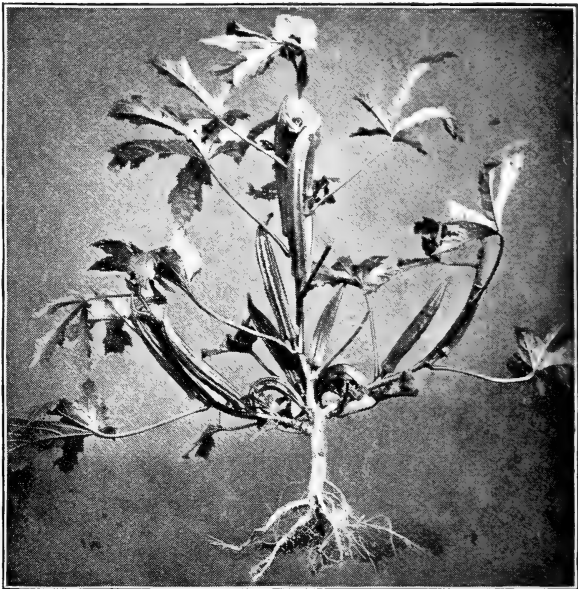
THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Twelve Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Twenty Pounds to the Acre. Sixty Days from Planting to Maturity.

This vegetable is not half appreciated. We give a recipe for its Winter preparation in connection with Tomatoes.

Take the Okra pods, half grown, and slice them into rings. Prepare the Tomatoes for stewing. Mix altogether and stew as under ordinary circumstances. When done, seal up in air-tight jars and use for a Stock for soup—nothing better.

Plant the seed when the Apple is in bloom, in hills or drills; if in hills, 2 feet apart and two or three plants in each; or in drills, 3 feet apart and 8 or 10 inches between the plants. The seeds are liable to rot in the ground, and should be put in thickly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. Very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable. It is necessary to make an earlier and later sowing to secure an uninterrupted supply throughout the season.



LANDRETHS' LONG GREEN POD

Landreth's Long Green Pod, 50 days.—Gumbo Soup made out of the Okra as an introductory dish for summer dinner is unexcelled in delicacy, and at the same time most health-sustaining because of its mucilaginous character, being an offset to many other dishes not conducive to comfort. The Landreth's Long Green Okra is the best form of this delicious vegetable. It is cultivated as easily as Corn, producing three-inch long pods in thirty days from date of planting.

Per lb.	\$0 70
Per ¼ lb.	30
Per oz.	20
Per packet.	5

LANDRETHS' LONG WHITE POD.—New. Pods unusually long, often 10 inches, very slim.

Per lb.	\$0 70
Per ¼ lb.	25
Per oz.	10
Per packet.	5

Parsley.

SEVENTY DAYS FROM SOWING TO CUTTING.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

The drilling should take place when the Cherry is in bloom, and may be continued until early Autumn. If for horse culture, the rows should be 3 feet apart; if for hand culture, the rows should be 18 inches apart.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
SINGLE.—Used as a pot herb.	\$0 50	\$0 20	\$0 10	\$0 05
FERN LEAVED.—Exquisitely curled, and as a culinary decoration very choice.	70	25	10	5
CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—A variation of the Fine Curled; very desirable.	75	25	10	5
EMERALD.—Very superior; very fine curled and twisted leaf of deep green color. A well-bred, very choice strain, short-jointed, tufted, certain to please.	70	20	10	5
HAMBURG ROOT.—The thick roots are treated like Parsnip, and most valuable in flavoring soups, stews, etc.	1 00	30	20	5

Parsnip.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

The Parsnip is a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of exceeding productiveness. It is a delicious table vegetable, and is famous in some districts as a food for swine. When the Apple is in blossom, sow in shallow drills in good ground deeply dug; cover the seed lightly. When the plants are up 2 or 3 inches, thin them to stand 4 inches asunder. Yield 300 to 700 bushels.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
BLOOMSDALE, 80 DAYS.—The Bloomsdale is the best-bred and handsomest Parsnip to be found; it is half-long, wedge-shape, hollow-crowned and very broad at the shoulders, easily taken out of the ground, and producing more tons to the acre than the longer and more slim varieties. Do not confound this with common stock which produces slim roots, forked, and so long as to be next to impossible of extraction from the ground.	\$0 60	\$0 20	\$0 10	\$0 05
SUGAR, HOLLOW CROWNED OR CUP.—An old variety, same as Student	50	20	10	5

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

**THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.**

Onion.

Philadelphia-grown seed, or such raised in that portion of Pennsylvania, is unquestionably earlier than New England seed, and still more so as compared with Western seed. This is an important feature, as the **EARLY MARKETING** Onions always bring the highest prices. The growth conclusively proves the assertion, Philadelphia seed making bulbs, either as sets or full-sized Onions, long before seed from any other locality. Try this experiment and be satisfied. The yield of seed being much less to the acre than in any other locality, Philadelphia stock commands a higher price.

Large Onions from Seed, 7 to 8 pounds to acre.

These cannot be produced in every locality. Inquiry from neighbors will always elicit information upon such subjects. When the Apple is in bloom sow in drills 1 foot apart, drilling 6 to 8 pounds of seed to the acre. Yield 300 to 1,000 bushels.

Sets from Seed, 75 to 80 pounds to acre.

Drill when the Apple is in bloom, 75 to 80 pounds of seed to the acre. At Midsummer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets, as they are indifferently called, produced by this process to a dry place. In the Autumn or early in the following Spring replant them in rows, the sets 2 inches apart, the rows wide enough to hoe between them. **Observe:** If not sown quite thickly in the first instance they attain too large a size, and when replanted shoot to seed.

In growing Onions for the market, either from seed or sets, an unusually large size is not to be desired, 2 or 3 inches in diameter being about the most desirable size for shipping. A vigorously growing Onion crop frequently can be hastened to early ripening at near the desired size by simply stopping the vigor of growth by running a scuffle hoe under the bulbs on one side so as to cut off one-half the roots. Such a course of treatment will reduce the excess of vigor and forward maturity. If the grower awaits the development of mammoth Onions, or even large ones, he frequently lets pass opportunities for paying sales far more profitable than afterwards realized.

MARKET GARDENERS

Our trade for many years with truckers all over the United States has been very large in seeds of Cabbage, Beans, Carrot, Celery, Corn, Cucumber, Lettuce, Kale, Melon, Onions, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Tomato, and many other families. Our Onion seed cannot be excelled.

CHOICE ONION SEED

To Grow Large Bulbs.

SEVEN WHITE SORTS

Extra Early Bloomsdale Pearl, 65 days.

In many respects the most remarkable Onion under cultivation, being the earliest of all, growing with the rapidity of a summer Radish. Nine weeks from sowing to maturity, the bulbs pearly white, waxy, translucent, form flat and broad. Flavor very mild, all astringent qualities being eliminated. Indeed, it can be eaten raw almost with the freedom of an Apple. The keeping qualities of the matured Onion are very good, but the sets sprout very early and should be planted in October. We can furnish sets in September. Those who have tried it always want it again because of its distinctive qualities. On a very rich soil it will grow sometimes five and six inches across the top.

Per lb.	\$4 00
Per ¼ lb.	1 20
Per oz.	45
Per packet...	5

ITALIAN QUEEN.—An extra early small silver skin.

Per lb.	\$2 00
Per ¼ lb.	60
Per oz.	25
Per packet...	5



SETS only
shipped in
September.
Order in Aug-
ust. **SEED** at
any date.

EXTRA EARLY BLOOMSDALE PEARL

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

ONION—Continued.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.—Named by the Landreths in 1899; a sort absolutely waxy white and crystalline. Very early, earlier than White Bermuda, and of great reputation in Texas. **BLOOMSDALE SILVER SKIN OR WHITE, 85 DAYS.**—A mild, pleasant-flavored variety, admirable for family use. Not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties, but better flavored and always salable. **SILVER SKIN.**—An early white, flat Philadelphia variety. Earlier than White Portugal. **GIANT WHITE GARGANUS.**—Also known as Silver King; a giant late Italian variety.

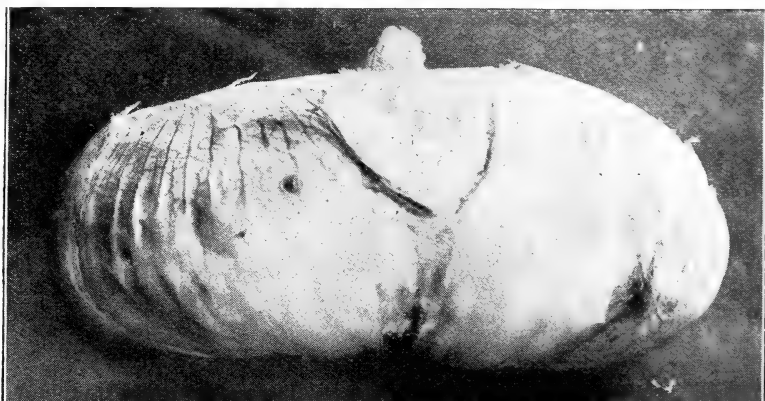
Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
\$6 00	\$1 75	\$0 50	\$0 05
3 75	1 10	40	5
3 50	1 00	40	5
2 50	70	25	5

Bermuda Island Seed (True Stock).

The profit of this Onion is its extraordinary earliness. It ripens before other bulbs start.

The Bermuda White Onion is so astonishingly early in development as to be almost miraculous. Seed sown same time in the Spring as White Portugal, Yellow Danvers, or any other sort, will produce Onions 2½ to 3 inches in diameter before the others are 1 inch in diameter. The mature bulbs are white, waxy, flat and so mild as to be unusually palatable. Any party growing Bermuda Onions can have them three weeks ahead of White Portugal, seven

weeks ahead of Danvers, and a market gardener will find them to sell like hot cakes. We recommend the Bermuda White and Red in all Onion districts as sorts which will succeed and be found most profitable. In Texas one hundred thousand bushels are grown for Northern markets, the seed being planted in October, the plants carried over the Winter and maturing for market in May.



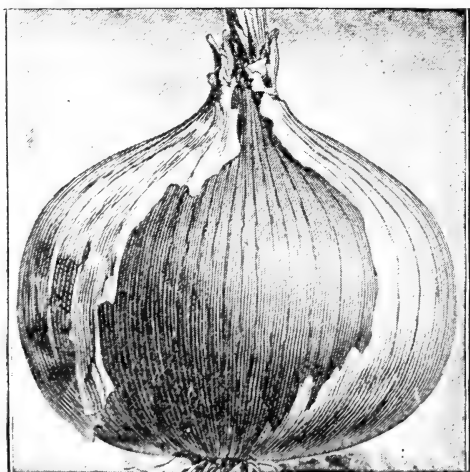
BERMUDA ONION

Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
\$3 50	\$1 00	\$0 40	\$0 05

YELLOW SORTS, FLATS AND GLOBES.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE YELLOW STRASBURG.—A reliable, widely cultivated variety, not so strong in flavor as the Red. **YELLOW STRASBURG.**—A flat yellow Onion of early habit. Good keeping qualities.

3 10	90	30	5
3 00	80	30	5



GIBRALTAR YELLOW GLOBE

Gibraltar Yellow Globe Onion.

Here is a mammoth Onion of the general style of the Spanish Yellow Prize Taker, but distinct in many desirable features, the light grass-green leaves appearing very different from those of any other Onion. This sort does not produce stags or thick-necks, but bulbs very uniformly. The bulbs are suitable for home cooking throughout their entire growing season. They are nearly round, slightly ovoid at the top or crown; the skin is thin, the flesh tender. It is a sort especially recommended for Southern latitudes. It is the most showy of the class of imported Spanish Onions so often seen of remarkable size, hard, smooth skin and general effectiveness as exhibition Onions displayed on fruit stands. It sometimes grows to a size big as a Cocoanut.

3 00	1 00	40	5
3 00	90	30	5
2 75	75	25	5
3 00	90	30	5
2 50	70	25	5


LANDRETHS' HARD ROUND GOLDEN, 110 DAYS.—Very select. This is a strain certain to prove profitable to the market gardener or for use in the private garden. It varies in shape from round to oval, and ripens hard as an apple, and of a bright yellow color. **LARGE YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS, 115 DAYS.**—An oval-shaped, straw-colored, long-keeping variety. Superior keeper to the flat Yellow Dutch. **BLOOMSDALE DANVERS, 100 DAYS.**—Oval in form. Maturing in 84 days. This strain will produce marketable bulbs in 12 weeks from date of sowing. Growers of Onions for the market will at once appreciate the importance of securing seed of unquestioned quality, and this we offer as such. **PRIZE TAKER.**—A mammoth Yellow Globe—similar to the huge Spanish Onions exhibited at fruit stands in Autumn. Does well in light sandy soils. Very large producer.

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

ONION—Continued.

TWO RED FLAT SORTS.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
 BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY DARK RED, 100 DAYS. —A variety of unusually early maturity for a large red. Medium size, broad, flat, deep red in color, and an excellent keeper. Several weeks earlier than the Wethersfield Red. This is a special strain difficult to obtain elsewhere. Some selections of Onion seed sold as Extra Early Red are two weeks behind the Bloomsdale in period of maturity.	\$3 00	\$1 00	\$0 40	\$0 05
WETHERSFIELD LARGE RED, 120 DAYS. —Be not deceived in Wethersfield, there are many types; some selections ripen in August, others in September, others as late as October. We need not say the variation in time makes a difference in price of product.	2 50	70	30	5

TWO GLOBE SOUTHPORT SORTS.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE, 130 DAYS. —A very desirable round red variety, heavy, a large producer and a good shipper. Very salable in market.	3 00	1 00	40	5
SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. —The Southport Yellow Globe Onion requires about one hundred and ten days from sowing to maturity; it is a little more oval than the Danvers Globe, larger, more solid, and heavier. Nothing excels the strain we offer.	4 00	1 25	50	5
SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. —A showy large white variety. A very solid and heavy sort.	5 00	1 75	50	5

Onion Sets.

Three Quarts of Sets to 100 Yards of Row. Ten to Fifteen Bushels to the Acre, According to Size.

Large Onions from Sets.

In all localities south of the latitude of Central Virginia or Central Kentucky, we recommend that Onion Sets of all varieties be planted in October and November, as by early Autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Plant in rows at a sufficient distance apart in the row so as to afford them room to produce full-sized bulbs. This will consume 8 to 10 bushels to the acre. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from seed, and the higher price received for early Onions warrants the outlay.

Philadelphia-grown Onion Sets may be relied upon to produce well-shaped, marketable bulbs. Many Western-grown Sets often only produce Scullions, and nearly always show a disposition to run to seed. Such Sets cannot be cheap at any price; the more a man has the worse he is off.

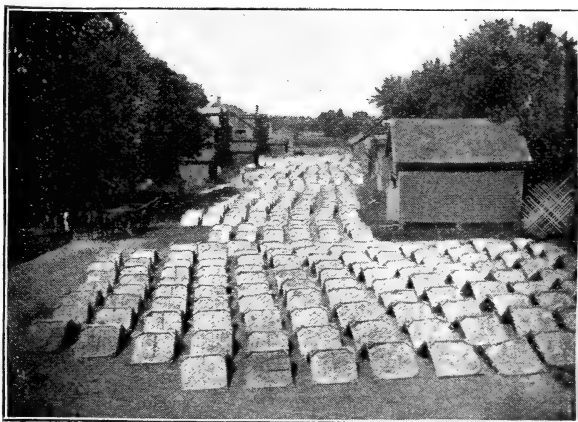
WE DO NOT PAY POSTAGE ON ONION
SETS OVER ONE QUART.

Landreth's Specialties in Onion Sets.

We grow on our own lands many thousands of bushels of Sets annually and purchase additionally large quantities grown by our neighbors. We offer all the sorts usually grown and some sorts not offered by other Seedsmen, but by November are always sold out of past Summer's crop of Pearl, White and Red Bermuda, as they must be planted not later than November. We, however, offer the seed of the Bermuda and Pearl at 45c. per ounce, celebrated as appearing in the Northern markets in April, importations from the Bermuda Islands.

ONION SETS.

WHITE BERMUDA....	Crop of July, 1907, all sold in September. Next crop, of July, 1908, is offered for shipment next September on orders placed from now on. Prices NOW upon application.
RED BERMUDA.....	
BLOOMSDALE PEARL.	
Very choice.....	
CRYSTAL WHITE WAX	
\$5.00 per bushel each.	



DRYING ONION SETS AT BLOOMSDALE

Packing Charges for Onion Sets: Crates, 2 bush. 25c.; 1 bush. 15c.; Barrels, 4 bush. 30c. These extra charges should be included in remittance.

Market Gardeners cannot do better than with Landreth's Seeds. They are the acknowledged standard, and so referred to by all other SEED HOUSES at home and abroad.

STANDARD VARIETIES OF ONION SETS—NOW READY.

These five specialties are always ready to ship in October, or at any other time up to March.

	Qt.	Bush.	Prices on application.
BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY RED.	\$0 30		
YELLOW. —Sometimes called Red	30		
YELLOW STRASBURG.	30		
RED WETHERSFIELD	30		
SILVER SKIN	40		

At quart price Sets will be mailed, postage paid by us; at bushel rates they will be shipped by Express or Freight, at purchaser's expense.

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

Peas.

WE DO NOT PAY
POSTAGE ON PEAS.

Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. One and a Half to Two Bushels to the Acre.

Peas are among the first seeds that may be sown at close of Winter, frequently being planted before sharp frosts are fully over. The drilling of Peas may be safely commenced when the Peach is in bloom, and continued at intervals up to within sixty days of frost for the early kinds, or seventy days for the intermediate varieties, or eighty days for the later sorts. Late-sown Peas are never as productive as those sown in the Spring, and often are found to be subject to mildew. Landreth's Extra Early will be found to be the best for August and September sowings, because of its early ripening habit and its ability to resist mildew. The dwarf varieties may be drilled at 2 feet if cultivated by horse power, or 15 inches if to be hoed by hand. The varieties of medium length should be drilled not closer than 3 feet, and the tall-growing sorts at 5 feet apart. The number of Peas in a row may vary from 10 to the foot, in the case of the very dwarf kinds, to 8 to the foot of the medium tall varieties, and 6 to the foot of the very tall kinds. Yield 100 to 300 bushels. At Philadelphia the highest average price paid by Commission Merchants for Early Peas is from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bushel, and the highest price paid for late varieties is \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, while the price sometimes is as low as 50 to 80 cents per bushel. Early Peas are not grown profitably at less than 80 cents per bushel, nor late Peas at less than 60 cents per bushel. The Pea thrives best in light loamy soil; the early and dwarf sorts demand rich ground.

EIGHT EXTRA EARLY SORTS.



LANDRETH'S EXTRA EARLY

Landreth's Extra Early, 48 days.

White Oak trees may be White Oak trees, but woodsmen know that there yet remains much choice among them, and just so with Extra Early Peas. A critical gardener wants the best strain as respects earliness, size of pod, flavor, uniformity of ripening, vigor and uniformity in habit of the plant. All these desirable qualities can be obtained in the strain sold as Landreth's Extra Early. This type will produce Peas fit for table in 44 or 50 days, according to soil and climatic conditions of the season of their growth. This Pea was introduced and named by the Landreth's in 1823, and is the only Pea then used which has stood the test of time. Just as popular to-day as it ever was. Height of vine 2½ feet.

Bushel, in red bag	\$4 75
Peck.....	1 35
Half peck.....	75
Quart.....	40
½ Pint.....	10



GRADUS.—An extra early sort. Pods large as Telephone, very showy, green Peas most luscious. Vine a little stronger than Alaska. Just now this variety is all the rage. No stock is better than that we offer.

Bushel.....	\$8 00
Peck.....	2 25
½ Peck.....	1 50
Quart.....	50
½ Pint.....	15

AMERICAN WONDER, 52 DAYS.—Vine 6 to 8 inches high and very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earlies.

Bushel.....	\$7 00
Peck.....	2 00
½ Peck.....	1 25
Quart.....	40
½ Pint.....	15

Bush.	Peck.	½ Peck	Qt.	½ Pt.
\$4 25	\$1 25	\$0 75	\$0 25	\$0 10
5 75	1 75	1 00	40	15
6 25	1 60	1 00	35	15
6 25	1 60	1 00	35	15

FIRST AND BEST, 50 DAYS......
ALASKA, 49 DAYS.—A green-seeded Extra Early Pea. Very desirable.....
NOTT'S EXCELSIOR, 54 DAYS.—An improvement on American Wonder, a shade earlier and larger podded. Vine almost identical.....
TOM THUMB, 58 DAYS.—Vine bushy, growing to a height of 5 to 8 inches.....

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

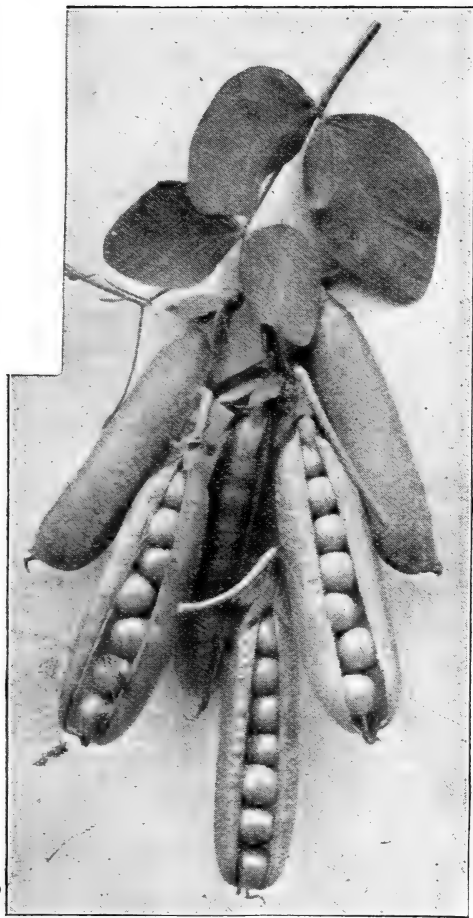
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PEAS—Continued.

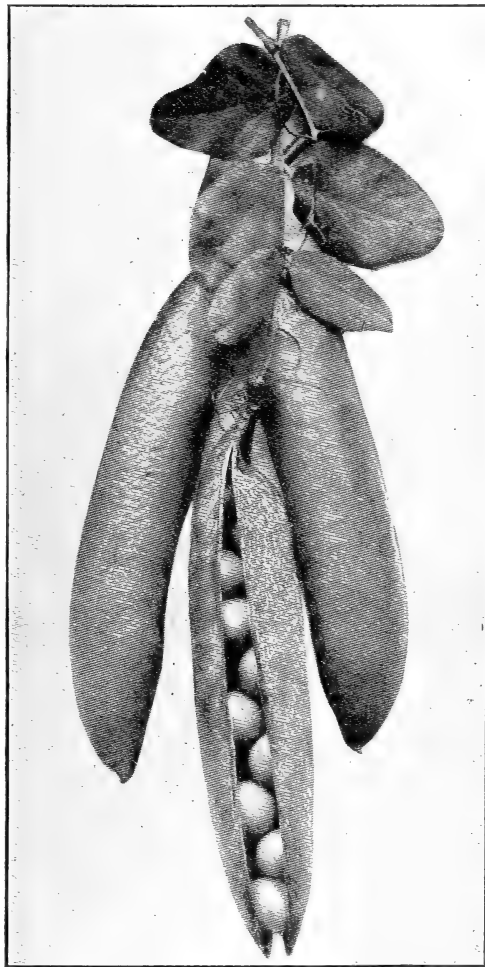
AMEER.—Somewhat resembling the Gradus; not so large in pod, but quite near it, Bush. Peck. $\frac{1}{2}$ Peck. Qt. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pt.
and more prolific. A very desirable variety for the market gardeners \$6 00 \$1 60 \$1 00 \$0 40 \$0 15

EIGHT INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

Fifty-four to Sixty Days from Germination to Edible Condition.



PROLIFIC EARLY MARKET



THOMAS LAXTON

Prolific Early Market Pea.—After the style of the old White Extra Early, but five or six days later, pods more numerous, much larger, better filled and more showy. Vine strong in stem and leaf and firmly fixed in its special qualities as respects habit of growth. This is a Pea most favorably received by market gardeners.

Thomas Laxton, 70 days.—Similar to and by some believed to be an improvement on the Gradus, so celebrated for earliness, size and flavor. The Thomas Laxton is a Pea in some features, as claimed by growers, superior to the Gradus; but gardeners differ as to the real merits of the two; some preferring one, others the contrary. For our part we do not see much difference, except in the price

PREMIUM GEM.—An admirable second early, maturing for table in 54 days ..

McLEAN'S ADVANCER.—A green, wrinkled variety, maturing in 55 days after sprouting; vine 18 inches high.

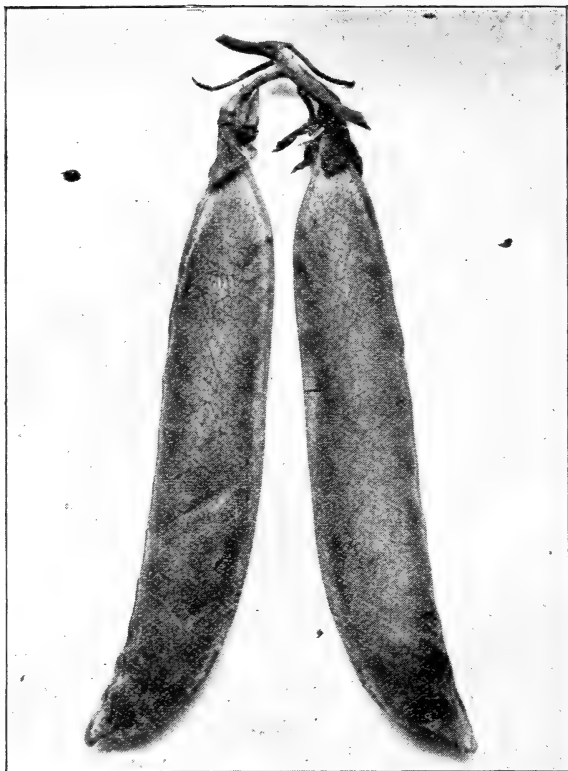
PRIDE OF THE MARKET, 60 DAYS.—A round blue Pea. Certainly one of the best of the late introductions. Height of vine 15 to 18 inches. Pods of enormous size, borne nine to ten on a vine, and containing as many Peas in each pod. .

STRATAGEM, 60 DAYS.—A blue, wrinkled, marrow English dwarf Pea of rare excellence. Vine 20 to 24 inches, bearing six to seven immense pods.

6 00	1 75	1 00	30	15
8 50	2 25	1 50	30	15
6 00	1 60	90	30	15
5 50	1 50	80	25	10
7 50	1 90	1 25	40	10
7 50	2 00	1 25	40	10

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

PEAS—Continued.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

LANDRETHS' SATISFACTION

Landreth's Satisfaction Pea.—This is a Pea which we believe will in time be admitted as something very superior, being of a stronger and more healthy growth of vine and a far heavier producer of pods than either the Gradus or Thomas Laxton, the pods being almost as long and broad, quite as fully distended, almost as attractive and far more profitable to the grower. The pods are the longest of any coming in as early. We positively know the Pea to be a money maker. We believe it to be the coming variety as a profitable market garden sort, and equally desirable for the family garden. Sixty days; 2 feet.

Per bush.....	\$8 00
Per peck.....	2 50
Per ½ peck.....	1 40
Per qt.....	40
Per ½ pint.....	15

Landreth's Mammoth Pod, 80 days.—

Vine strong as a White Marrowfat, and very productive of giant pods measuring 6 to 7 inches in length; pods larger than produced by any other Pea in cultivation. A grand exhibition Pea, certain to secure the greatest admiration.

Per bush.....	\$9 00
Per peck.....	2 50
Per ½ peck.....	1 40
Per qt.....	40
Per ½ pint.....	15



LANDRETHS' MAMMOTH POD

ELEVEN LATE SORTS.


Sixty to Seventy Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

	Bush.	Peck.	½ Peck.	Qt.	Pt.
SHROPSHIRE HERO, 65 DAYS. —A short, sturdy vine, bearing large, bold pods.	\$5 50	\$1 50	\$0 80	\$0 30	\$0 10
YORKSHIRE HERO, 60 DAYS. —A showy, wrinkled variety, maturing after the Little Gem. It is hardy, productive and better than Champion.	5 50	1 50	80	30	10
CHAMPION OF ENGLAND, 70 DAYS. —Wrinkled and very sugary.	5 00	1 50	80	25	10

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.


THESE PRICES DO NOT
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

PEAS—Continued.

	Bush.	Peck.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck.	Qt.	Pt.
LANDRETHS' PHONOGRAPH, 60 DAYS. —Ripening with Everbearing and Abundance; twice as large in pods, which are straight, distended, very showy, and often saddle-backed. Exceedingly productive, uniform in ripening at about 60 days; an excellent Table Pea, also used in canning.	\$6 00	\$1 75	\$1 00	\$0 30	\$0 15
DWARF CHAMPION. —Only half the height of vine of the Champion of England. Pods large and well filled.	5 50	1 50	90	30	15
FORTY-FOLD (Improvement on Champion), 70 DAYS. —A third early variety. Pods large. Pea wrinkled and sugary.	5 00	1 50	90	25	10
TELEPHONE, 65 DAYS. —Large, wrinkled seeds. Height of vine 3 feet, producing from seven to ten showy straight pods containing nine to ten Peas in a pod.	7 25	1 75	1 00	35	15
TELEGRAPH, 68 DAYS. —Excellent sort, producing pods as large as Telephone.	6 00	1 75	1 00	30	15
MAIN CROP LONG ISLAND MARROWFAT, 68 DAYS. —Used profitably by market gardeners in New Jersey in place of the old White Marrowfats; being productive, more showy in the basket and far better in flavor, the pods having somewhat the appearance of Telephone, but are earlier by 4 or 5 days, being ready to pick for market in 60 days after germination.	6 00	1 75	1 00	30	15
 DUKE OF ALBANY. —Mammoth pods and mammoth seeded, a most profitable variety; highly recommended as one of the best.	8 00	2 25	1 25	45	15
BLOOMSDALE PEAS. —Sixty days from planting. Sold by us to truckers as a grand early and steady picker; enormously productive in large pods containing nine to ten Peas in a pod. One of our customers in ordering Bloomsdale Peas, says that he found them the most productive variety he ever planted; that he realized an average price of \$1.00 per basket, or \$300 per acre.	6 00	1 75	1 00	30	15

PEAS—EDIBLE SUGAR PODS.

Pods Used Same as Snap Beans.

DWARF PURPLE BLOSSOM. —Vine short, seeds gray. Maturing in 70 days.	9 00	3 00	1 60	50	15
TALL WHITE-SEEDED SUGAR.	9 00	3 00	1 60	50	15
 MAMMOTH POD MELTING SUGAR. —Pods 4 to 5 inches long and one inch broad, bloated or puffed, twisted and distorted; edible like a string bean. In demand by German gardeners.	10 00	3 00	1 60	50	15
LUSCIOUS. —By some considered superior to the Melting Sugar. In this there is a marked absence of the tough inner lining of the pods, thus fitting the sort for cooking like snap Beans.	10 00	3 00	1 60	50	15

PEAS—SWEET FLOWERING.


To a greater extent than any other ornamental flower have been improved in form and color until now no garden is complete without them, as no flowers can be so cheaply, successfully and profusely grown, and no flowers provide more desirable table decorations, because of their rich and endless variety of high coloring and delicate tints. See also list of Flower Seeds, page 67. Mixed sorts, second selection, 40 cents per pound, 10 cents per ounce.

Pepper.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Edible in 100 to 120 Days.

Start the plants under glass in early Spring, or outside when the Apple is in bloom, against the shelter of a board fence or garden wall. Transplant after Corn-planting time, setting in rows at 3 feet and 2 feet in the row. Under good cultivation 200 to 350 bushels should be grown to the acre. The best prices for Peppers are obtained after frost. Commission merchants pay the truckers 40 to 50 cents per bushel for first picking, but later on the price increases.

	Lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
Chinese Giant Pepper. —Altogether larger than the Ruby King and remarkable as a show fruit, but not so productive or early as the Ruby King. These chunky monstrosities are just immense, being double the diameter of any other known Pepper, and are really wonders to look at. They are also so mild that they can be eaten out of hand like an Apple. Every private garden should have this sort.	\$5 50	\$1 50	\$0 40	\$0 05
Neapolitan Pepper. —A mammoth in which the length is equal to twice the diameter, a sort exceedingly productive, yet so remarkably early for a large size fruit as to be classed among the Extra Earlys. A variety free from hot or burning qualities, that is to say it is very sweet and mild, particularly suitable for domestic use. A variety especially adapted for shipping, as the fruit retains its plumpness and color for a remarkable length of time.	1 50	50		5
SMALL CHILI RED. —Fruit red, small ovoid, very hot.	3 70	1 25	40	5
VERY SMALL CAYENNE. —Very superior to the old Cayenne. Exceedingly productive, bearing fruit all over the plant, as plentiful as foliage. Fruit 1 inch; very hot.	3 40	1 20	35	5
CAYENNE. —Fruit 3 inches in length and slender; very hot.	2 25	75	25	5
GOLDEN BELL. —Similar in form to Sweet Spanish, fruit not quite as large.	2 15	70	20	5
LARGE SWEET SPANISH. —The large red variety generally used for pickles. Fruit 3 inches long and nearly as broad.	2 25	75	25	5
 RUBY KING. —A brilliant red, larger than Large Sweet, absolutely mild in flavor. One trucker of our acquaintance shipped to New York the past Summer the entire product of 30 acres, and could have sold as many more.	2 75	75	25	5
CELESTIAL. —Very productive, some plants producing as many as 150 fruit, conical in shape, from 1 to 2 inches long. Fruit green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet.	2 75	75	30	5

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us see inside of cover.

Potato.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

One Bushel of Potatoes Cut into Sections of 3 to 4 Pieces will Plant 400 Yards of Continuous Row. An Acre will Yield from 200 to 600 Bushels, according to the soil and manure.

BARRELS.

The barrels we ship in are full diameter and standard measure. Potatoes are generally sold in straight-sided, under-sized barrels, which no more have the capacity of a standard barrel than a peach basket that of a bushel, from which it has been gradually reduced. It is the practice with some seedsmen to purchase their Potatoes in full-sized barrels and, transferring to small barrels, sell at a double profit. A barrel of Potatoes that does not weigh, when put up, 165 pounds net is a fraud, unless sold as a small barrel.

Our stock of Potatoes which we send out has gained us much celebrity for purity and good measure. Do not buy Seed Potatoes from blight-affected districts.

At pound rates we prepay postage. Pecks, bushels and barrels sent by Express or Freight, at expense of purchaser. No charge for barrel or cartage.

Special Potato Circular on Application.

Pumpkin.

Two Quarts to the Acre. Hills Eight by Eight Feet.

The time for planting this seed varies from the first Corn-planting until probably a month subsequently. Later than that a successful crop cannot be expected, as this plant requires a long season of growth. When grown with Corn, every fourth hill of every fourth row may be planted in Pumpkin seed. During the working of the Corn the Pumpkin plants will stand unharmed, and after the Corn culture ceases the Pumpkin vines will extend over the field, covering it entirely if the soil be rich.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
YELLOW CASHAW. —Large Yellow Crookneck, the best among the Pumpkins; weight as high as 60 to 100 pounds. Not the Winter Crookneck Squash—four times as big. . .	\$0 80	\$0 20	\$0 10	\$0 05
CHEESE. —A very good table variety. Shape flat, like a cheese box; a good keeper. Often 15 inches across the top	65	20	10	5
COMMON FIELD. —A large red fruit, slightly oval. Very productive. Used for canning. .	30	15	10	5
YELLOW MONSTER. —A yellow sort, growing to a weight of 100 to 200 pounds	1 50	40	10	5
SMALL EARLY SUGAR. —Sweet, fine grained and a productive sort, of good keeping qualities.	75	25	10	5

Radish.

Six Ounces of Seed will Plant 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

Sow in a sheltered spot when the Cherry is in bloom, the earth being deeply dug, highly fertilized and raked free from clods and stones. Radishes grown on poor, thin soil cannot be made good; they will be misshapen and tough. To be good they must be grown quickly. Radishes can be forced by covering with a window or a sash.

EIGHTEEN EARLIEST SORTS.

Seventeen to Twenty-five Days from Germination to Edible Condition, According to Season.

Short Leaved Exceedingly Early White.

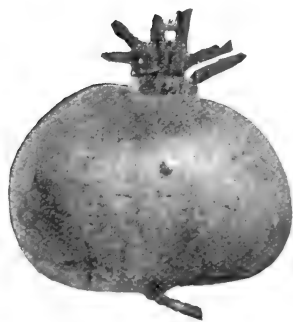
—Perfectly flat on bottom with mouse tail, ball half the size of White Box, but edible a week earlier, and remains long in edible condition. Particularly adapted for forcing as it will lead the market in all whites, being ready for table in fifteen days from germination.

Per lb.	\$2 00
Per ¼ lb.	60
Per oz.	20
Per packet.	5

Short Leaved Exceedingly Early Scarlet.

—Fine brilliant color and shape, very small leaved, and most desirable for forcing as it will lead the market in all reds, being ready for table in fifteen days from germination.

Per lb.	\$2 00
Per ¼ lb.	60
Per oz.	20
Per packet.	5



SHORT LEAVED EXCEEDINGLY
EARLY WHITE



SHORT LEAVED EXCEEDINGLY
EARLY SCARLET

LANDRETHS' EARLIEST VIOLET.—An unusual color and phenomenally early, maturing for table in seventeen days from planting. \$1 50 \$0 40 \$0 15 \$0 05

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

RADISH—Continued.



LANDRETHS' EXCELSIOR

Landreth's Excelsior.

Under usual conditions will develop to the size of a copper cent in 16 days, and by 18 days to the diameter of a nickel. The shape is an ovoid globe, with a small mouse-tail root. Color bright scarlet, flesh brittle as ice, general qualities unsurpassed. The best Scarlet Globe we have ever offered. We cannot say more, nor can anyone else say more in favor of any other sort.

SCARLET EARLY DEEP TURNIP-ROOTED, 19 DAYS.—Rich in color, smooth in skin.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Olive-shaped, the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom white.

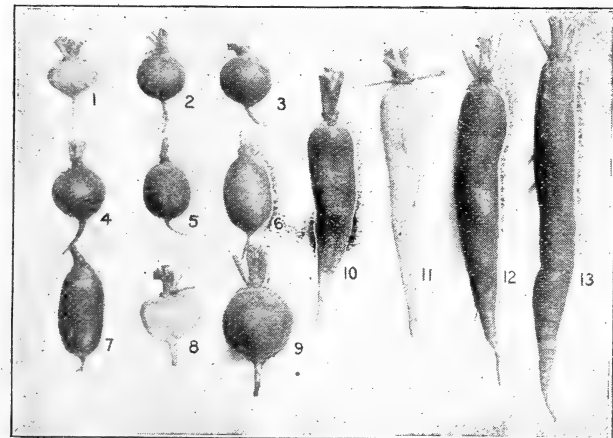
SCARLET EXTRA EARLY WHITE-TIPPED FORCING, 18 DAYS.—Maturing for table two days ahead of the White-Tipped Scarlet.

EARLIEST WHITE SHORT-TOPPED TURNIP.—Seventeen days to maturity. The earliest white-rooted Radish, the best white for forcing, leaves

being very few, short and closely set, bulbs very choice in form and delicate in texture and flavor.

CARDINAL GLOBE.—As its name indicates it is of globular form and cardinal red, and to which may be added the merit of earliness, short leaves and adaptability to forcing. A variety largely used by market gardeners.

SCARLET EARLY PRUSSIAN GLOBE.—Eighteen days to maturity. A small-leaved variety well adapted for forcing under glass; root round and carmine-colored, early, very attractive and desirable, fine for forcing.



SUMMER RADISH

1. Short-topped Earliest White Turnip.
2. Early Scarlet Prussian Globe.
3. Early Scarlet Erfurt.
4. White-tipped Early Scarlet Turnip.
5. Ex. Early White-tipped Forcing.
6. French Breakfast.
7. Red Olive.
8. Early White Turnip-rooted.
9. Golden Globe.
10. Wonderful Half-long Scarlet.
11. White Ladyfinger.
12. Market Gardeners' Long Scarlet.
13. English Long Scarlet.

growth; superior for forcing under glass or growing in the open garden. satisfaction to the most critical.

PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX.—Most generally grown by Philadelphia market gardeners; edible in about twenty-four days from germination, and continuing in edible condition for five or six weeks without getting pithy.

Lb. ¼ Lb. Oz. Pkt.

\$1 00 \$0 40 \$0 20 \$0 10

60 30 15 5

75 30 15 5

75 25 10 5

70 25 10 5

90 30 15 5

90 30 15 5

SCARLET EARLIEST ERFURT TURNIP, 19 DAYS.

—Among the quickest in maturing of the Red Turnip Radishes. Small root and small top; an excellent forcing variety.

90 30 10 5

FRENCH CAFE.

—Edible in 20 days after planting, by which time it reaches a length of 2 inches. Skin brilliant scarlet; flesh white and crisp.

1 00 30 10 5

DEEP SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED.—A showy variety, 2 to 2½ inches

80 30 15 5

BURLINGTON EARLY WHITE FORCING, 20 DAYS.—In shape flat to ovoid, color white, very quick in

90 30 15 5

80 30 15 5

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

RADISH—Continued.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.**Landreths' North Pole Radish.**—Grown from seed of Landreths'

LANDRETHS' NORTH POLE

White Box Radish which General Greeley took north on his Polar Expedition of 1881, which seeds were abandoned with other property when the Expedition was only 490 miles from the North Pole, which seeds laid where they were abandoned for sixteen years when the seeds and other property were recovered by Lieutenant Peary. These seeds being in our usual yellow paper packets, lying loosely in a large open box, which for the sixteen years laid in an abandoned cabin erected by General Greeley. During seven months of winter of every season of the sixteen years the thermometer fell, according to General Greeley, to sixty to eighty degrees below zero; yet these seeds when returned proved to still possess fifty per cent. of their vitality, though then certainly eighteen to nineteen years old. This speaks well for the vitality of Landreths' Seeds. The seed which we offer, produced as a second crop from the North Pole seeds, are a curiosity because of the North Pole exposure, but at the same time they commend themselves by their excellence in all good qualities. Pure white, turnip-shaped, that is flat on top and bottom, and mouse-tailed; fit for serving on the most exacting table twenty days after germination, and continuing to remain in edible condition from a half inch to two inches in diameter.

We ask every one to buy a packet of the North Pole Radish.....

Oz.	Pkt.
\$0 40	\$0 05

Wonderful Half-Long Red, 23 days.—

So rapid in growth as to develop perfectly in 20 days. Grows about 2½ inches long, contracting from a broad shoulder to a sharp point; very symmetrical and uniform in shape, color a bright scarlet and altogether a gem. Similar to the Ladyfinger, a pure white, while this is scarlet.

Per lb.	\$1 00
Per ¼ lb.	40
Per oz.	20
Per packet.	5

Golden Olive Radish.—Extraordinarily early and extraordinarily uniform in shape, solid and desirable; most attractive. Foliage very short, really quite dwarf, though the root when in marketable condition is one and a half inches in length. This is one of the best yellow radishes ever introduced. The skin is very smooth and root very meaty.

Per lb.	\$0 90
Per ¼ lb.	30
Per oz.	20
Per packet.	5

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

Twenty-five to Thirty-five Days, According to Variety.

Cincinnati Market.—Similar to Wood's Frame with a decided improvement; scarlet for four-fifths of its length, while the one-fifth at the point is white.

Per lb.	\$0 70
Per ¼ lb.	30
Per oz.	15
Per packet.	5

Landreths' All Seasons.—A round, red variety, so named because it is edible at all seasons of the year. Its size is from one inch in diameter to three inches, at which development it continues to possess its original juiciness, sweetness and solidity, and age and size, when other sorts are pithy and entirely valueless. It will keep in perfect condition all winter. We have grown broad fields of this Radish in September and October, and kept

them like Potatoes in pits in full perfection until April when planted out for a seed crop. No other Winter Radish is its equal in quality, and because of its very showy deep scarlet appearance it is a revelation.

HALF-LONG ICICLE.—Similar to but not so long as the White Vienna; a very good sort.

MARKET GARDENERS' EARLY LONG SCARLET.—Longer than Scarlet Olive and shorter than the old Long Scarlet. An admirable long variety for forcing, fully 10 days earlier than the Long Scarlet, and very superior to it for that reason. Twenty-three days to maturity.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME, LONG SCARLET.—Shorter and thicker than the old Long Scarlet.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.—The well-known market variety.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET.—A half-long with white point. Very early, color a brilliant scarlet, almost unexampled in beauty.

EARLY LONG WHITE VIENNA.—An early long white variety of most superior quality.



LANDRETHS' WHITE LADYFINGER

Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
\$1 00	\$0 40	\$0 20	\$0 05
1 25	35	15	5
75	25	10	5
60	20	10	5
65	15	10	5
90	30	15	5
75	25	15	5

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THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

RADISH—Continued.



LANDRETHS' ALL SEASONS



CINCINNATI MARKET



LANDRETHS' IMPROVED WHITE
BOX

Landreth's White Ladyfinger, 23 days.—Twenty-three days to mature. A long, white, crisp and brittle-fleshed variety, half as long as Long Scarlet and similar in shape. The best long White Radish ever introduced. Flavor most excellent, and altogether a very satisfactory sort as a succession to the earlier Turnip-rooted sorts. . .


Red Ladyfinger Radish.—Similar to Long Scarlet, but less than half as long, with a broader crown and with shorter foliage; a most excellent variety. Should be used when about three to three and a half inches long. . .

Landreth's Improved White Box, 30 days.—Foliage short, fitting it for close cultivation in hot or cold frames or boxes, hence its name. Root white and turnip-formed. Not getting pithy till quite old, a quality possessed by this variety to a very remarkable degree and one which makes the sort most desirable . . .

Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
\$1 00	\$0 40	\$0 20	\$0 05
1 25	40	20	5
75	25	15	5

FIVE LATE SORTS.


Thirty-five to Fifty Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

- GOLDEN GLOBE** (Fine for Summer).—Shape globular, color amber, flavor mild, keeping long in eating condition. Twenty-five days to maturity . . .
- CHARTIER OR LONG ROSE** (Second Early).—In color the greater length of the root is scarlet and pink, while the point and bottom portions are white. . .
- WHITE STRASBURG OR HOSPITAL.**—Long in form, white, early to develop to edible size, and keeping in edible condition for 5 or 6 weeks. . .
-  **CELESTIAL OR CHINESE HALF-LONG STUMP.**—Pure white, in shape somewhat resembling a half-long stump-rooted Carrot. A quick variety, very tender and agreeable in flavor. Catalogued by some Seedsmen as Chinese Celestial. This can be used either as a Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter Radish. A sort of unusual merit. . .
- STUTTGART ROUND WHITE TURNIP.**—A very superior early white Summer and Autumn Radish, growing to large size and long standing in character; form top-shaped. . .

80	25	10	5
75	25	10	5
80	25	10	5
90	25	10	5
65	15	10	5

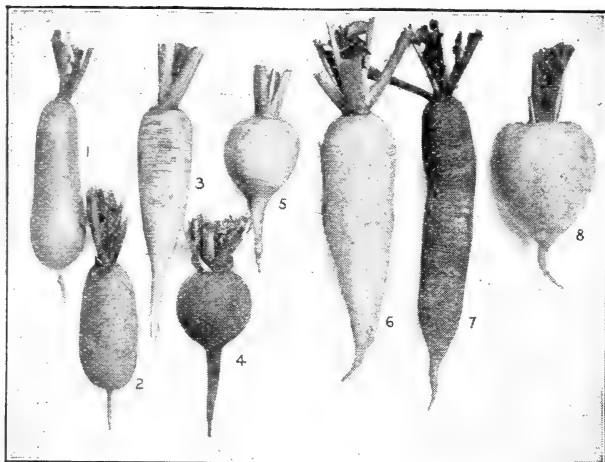
SEVEN WINTER SORTS.

Fifty to Seventy-five Days, According to Variety.

- SCARLET CHINA WINTER.**—A fine Winter sort; root a half-long stump of from 2 to 3 inches; scarlet and pink in color, tipped with white; quite salable in market during Winter. Keeps perfectly. . .
-  **KREWSON OBLONG BLACK.**—An Autumn growing sort of deep black skin, and keeping throughout the Winter as well as a Ruta-Baga. Mild in flavor. . .
- LONG WHITE SPANISH.**—Valuable for Winter use. Keeping well as a Potato. Should be better known. . .
- LONG BLACK SPANISH.**—Differing from the White Spanish only in color. . .

\$0	25	10	5
1 25	40	15	5
70	20	10	5
75	25	10	5

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RADISH—Continued.**THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.****WINTER RADISH**

1. Celestial White Stump-Rooted.
2. China Rose.
3. Long White Strasburg.
4. Round Black Spanish.
5. Round White Stuttgart.
6. Long White Spanish.
7. Long Black Spanish.
8. White Russian.

three inches in thickness, and keeping throughout the winter with the freedom of a Potato.....

RUSSIAN LONG WHITE WINTER.—A Winter Radish, sometimes reaching a weight of 3 pounds and keeping long in edible condition.....

Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
\$0 95	\$0 30	\$0 10	\$0 05

ROUND BLACK SPANISH.—Forty days to maturity. A Winter Radish, cultivated in Autumn and keeping like a Potato in good condition for months after harvesting. Though the outside skin is black, the flesh is white as snow, very crisp and of good flavor...

70	25	10	5
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LONG BLACK SPANISH.—A favorite sort with Germans. Fruit growing ten to twelve inches in length and two to

75	30	15	5
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Rhubarb.

Four Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards. Ten Pounds to the Acre.

Propagated by buds from old roots or from seed. To raise seedlings sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows at 1 foot, and thin the plants to 10 inches. To set the seedlings or the buds from old roots, mark out the ground 3 x 4 or 4 x 4 feet, preparing a rich bed for each plant.

Success can only be attained on well-manured ground. The fertilizing cannot be overdone.

Sow seed in the seedbed early in the Spring, and transplant in the Autumn or ensuing Spring to any desired situation, allowing the plants 3 feet square space. Pkts. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 55c.; lb. \$1.70.

We supply roots as well as seed. They continue vigorous many years. They are shipped only by express, being too heavy for the mails.

Established roots sprout exceedingly early in the Spring, and can be cut thirty days after.

LINNÆUS.—A strong early sort; stalk deep green. Pkts. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

RHUBARB ROOTS.—Per 100, \$5.00; per 1000, \$50.00, by freight or express.

Salsify or Oyster Plant.

Edible 90 Days after Planting.

This plant produces an edible root long and slim, white-fleshed and smooth white skin. Leaves gray green, long, straight and narrow. It is a native of the South of Europe, but only within the present century used as a culinary vegetable. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills, in deeply dug and well-manured ground; the drills should be 18 inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches weed and thin them so as to stand 4 or 5 inches from each other. Preserve in pits, same as Carrots or Beets. Cultivate in all respects as directed for Carrot. Requires deep, rich land. Yield 100 to 150 bushels.

SANDWICH ISLAND.—A variety superior to the French sort, producing smoother, larger and more vigorous roots, foliage stronger, and altogether superseding the old form.

Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
\$1 60	\$0 50	\$0 10	\$0 05

Scullions.

From Sets. Per Quart, 40 Cents.

These are obtained by planting White Onion Sets in the Autumn or Spring, the partially developed growth in the Spring affording those immature plants termed Scullions, sometimes sold as Leeks; the white roots and half green stalks being very palatable and healthy.

Scullions from Seed.

Onion Seed to produce Scullions can be sown in the Autumn, in sections not mountainous, located south of the Potomac or Ohio Rivers. It should be of a white variety.

The plants so grown from seed to be pulled up in early Spring and bunched, roots, necks and tops.

For this purpose we have a variety which has proved adapted to the purpose intended, and which we offer as

WHITE SCULLION SEED.....	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
	\$3 50	\$1 00	\$0 40	\$0 05

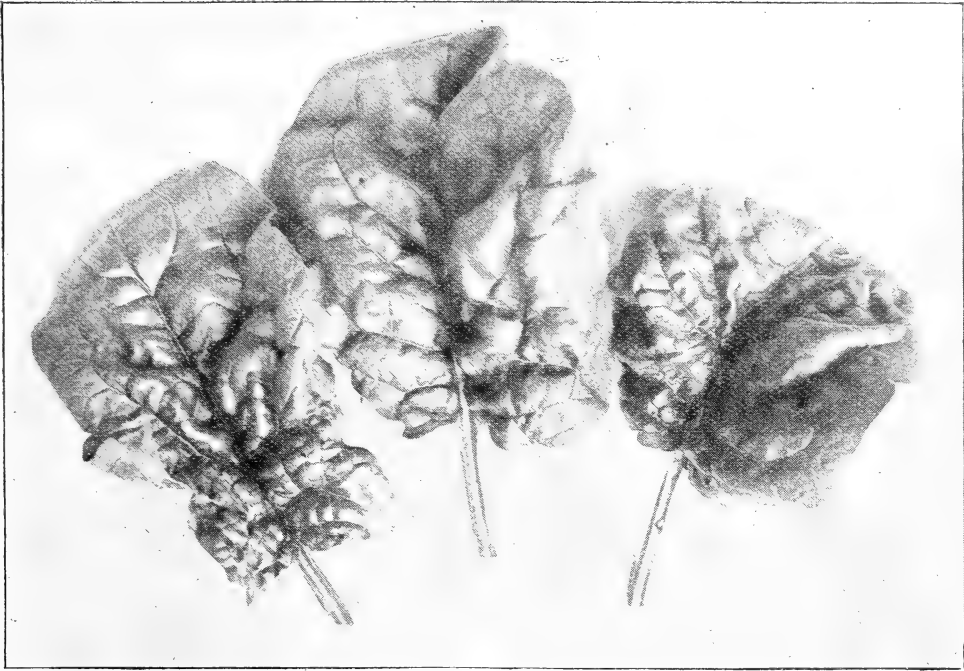
For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Spinach—Ten Sorts.

Six Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Thirty Pounds to the Acre. Edible in 40 to 60 Days.

This seed may be sown late in Autumn, or in the Spring when the Cherry is in bloom. When it can be grown it is always acceptable. It may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, in drills at 1, 2 or 3 feet, or broadcast, which is the usual system. If sown in drills, 6 ounces of seed will sow 100 yards of row, or a square equal to 10 x 10 yards if sown broadcast. Yield 200 barrels.



LEAVES OF BLOOMSDALE SPINACH

Bloomsdale, 40 days.—The Landreths introduced and named this variety in 1828, since when it has become a standard and now appears in nearly all catalogues. As an Autumn sort it is superior to all others, but in the Spring it is inclined to shoot early. The leaves are twisted and bloated, giving them when ready for shipment an elasticity adapting them for transportation to long distances, and at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities. As a consequence far more barrels of Bloomsdale Spinach are cut to the acre than any other variety, often as much as 150 barrels. The illustrations partly indicate the twisted and bloated character of the leaves. Our Bloomsdale crop of past Summer was immense in vigor and purity.....

Lb. ¼ Lb. Oz. Pkt.

\$0 40 \$0 20 \$0 15 \$0 05

ROUND SAVOY LEAVED.—Sold by other houses as Bloomsdale. We here offer seed of Spinach of that variety which is sold by other seedsmen as Bloomsdale Spinach at a low price. To those who are looking for a cheaper article we recommend this.....

40 15 10 5

PRICKLY SEEDED, CURLED.—The strain we offer is only inferior to the Bloomsdale. The past season it proved superior in a remarkable degree to a large number of samples of Round Dutch, procured for experimental purposes. We do not hesitate to recommend it.....

60 20 10 5

LONG SEASON.—Leaves dark in color, almost black; savoyed, thick, succulent and tender. Slow to shoot to seed; consequently remaining long in cutting condition. Stronger and more desirable in every way than the Victoria.....

60 25 10 5

EVER READY, 50 DAYS.—So named because it continues in cutting condition three weeks longer than the latest. A variety of most superior qualities; leaves dark in color, more pointed, short jointed, resisting cold and the most intense heat.....

40 15 10 5

LONG STANDING ROUND SEED.—A prostrate variety of thick leaves and dark color. Slow to shoot to seed.....

40 15 10 5

VIROFLAY, 48 DAYS (Monstrous Leaved).—A mammoth sort of fair quality, used largely in Europe. Requires high manuring.....

40 15 10 5

VICTORIA.—A sort continuing long before shooting to seed; dark leaved, compact growth.....

40 15 10 5

FLANDERS.—This having the habit of erect growth keeps its leaves from above the reach of the spattering sands caused by rains.....

40 15 10 5

NORFOLK.—Used for Northern shipment.....

40 15 10 5

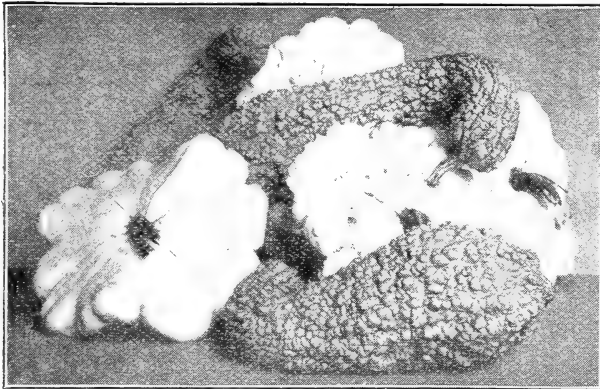
For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

Squash.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Three Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre.

This seed may be planted first when the Apple is in bloom, and for several weeks subsequently, but not later with much hope of success. It is always planted in hills at 4 x 4 feet for the bush varieties, and 6 x 6 or 6 x 8 feet for the long running sorts.



EXTRA EARLY WHITE BUSH AND GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK SQUASH

EARLY WHITE BUSH.—The "Cymling" of the Southern States, maturing fruit for table fifty days from germination.....

Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
\$0 75	\$0 25	\$0 10	\$0 05

EXTRA EARLY YELLOW BUSH, 40 DAYS.—Earlier by a week than the ordinary White Bush or Cymling, maturing fruit for table use in forty days from germination; exceedingly productive and profitable to the market gardener. The fruit when young and

80	30	15	5
75	30	10	5
75	30	10	5
85	30	15	5
85	30	15	5

waxy is yellow. The vine will cover a space 2 or 3 feet in diameter, according to the soil and fertilizer. It will do well on light thin soils.....
GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK, 40 DAYS.—Among the best of the Summer Squashes.
LARGE BOSTON MARROW.—A meaty selection intended to count in the factory.....
HUBBARD.—Fruit oblong. Skin dark green, marked with orange. Flesh dry, rich.....
WARTY HUBBARD.—Different from the old form of Hubbard in being covered with warts.

Tomato.

One Ounce of Seed will Sow 100 Yards. Ripening for Table 90 to 120 Days from Sowing, According to Variety and Season.

When the Apple is in bloom sow in hills three feet apart, on a warm border, early in the Spring. For a later supply sow a short time afterwards in a more open situation. As the plants advance in growth support them by brushwood. To have the Tomato very early it is necessary to start the plants in a hotbed, or they may be reared in a flower-pot in a window and subsequently transplanted.

Plants for an early crop should be raised under glass. For intermediate crop they may be raised on outside beds. For late crops the seed may be planted in permanent position when the Apple is in bloom. The average production of fruit per acre on cultivated and fertilized land is about 14,000 pounds, or say 250 bushels per acre, though 18,000 or 20,000 pounds have been raised.

Southern Florida Tomatoes reach Philadelphia in February, and command \$4.00 to \$6.00 per bushel. By April the rates decline to \$3.00 to \$5.00, and continue to decline till June, after which they fail to meet the cost of transportation. 40c. to 50c. per bushel is an average price; 20c. to 35c. per bushel for late crops. This crop ceases to be profitable to the trucker unless he can realize 16c. per bushel. They are very often a drug in the market. Tomato canning houses buy the fruit by the ton at from \$6.00 to \$7.00. For seed purposes alone we have washed out over 40,000 bushels of fruit in a single season.

Bloomsdale Farms Grown Tomato Seeds.

The Landreths have been in the business of general Seed growing for one hundred and twenty-four years, or since 1784, and since the introduction of the TOMATO, first catalogued by us in 1820, have paid particular attention to this crop. No other Seed Growers have better stock, or know more about the subject than the advertisers.

Do not be influenced by lower prices quoted for TOMATO SEEDS of any variety saved at Tomato Factories, which seed, while sometimes good, is oftener mixed.

The LANDRETHS' RED ROCK TOMATO is especially commended as being short-jointed in vine, exceedingly productive of large, smooth, solid red fruit, and most admirably adapted for Cannery's use.

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

TOMATO—Continued.

RED SORTS.



LANDRETHS' EARLIEST TOMATO ON TRELLIS

Landreth's Earliest Tomato.—Without doubt a type which ripens earlier than any other known sort of large fruit. Prices including postage:

Over ¼ lb., per lb.	Per ¼ lb.	Per oz.	Per packet
\$3 00	\$0 80	\$0 30	\$0 05

Heretofore the earliest sort was the Sparks' Earliana, which has been so popular as to have been sold in quantities, shortly after its first introduction, at as high a price as Twenty [20] Dollars per pound, and Ten Dollars per pound subsequently on large orders.

The following comparison between the two varieties indicates their relative differences.

COMPARATIVE QUALITIES.

Earliana Tomato.	Qualities.	Landreth's Earliest Tomato.
Vine rather compact.	HABIT	Strong growing, like Beauty, Stone or Paragon.
Short-jointed and small stems.	OF	More than twice as vigorous as Earliana.
Foliage thin, small and a light green.	VINE	Foliage larger and darker green.
Close to root.	HABIT	Fruit all over the plant.
Three or four very compact clusters. Six, ten or twelve fruits to each bunch. Quite distinct in this habit.	OF	Clusters of fruit not more than four or five in a bunch.
In about eight-five (85) days from germination.	FRUITING	On the whole the plant produces three times as much fruit as the Earliana.
Deep red, slightly flattened, under size.	PERIOD	Eighty-three days from germination.
	OF	Two to three days earlier than Earliana.
	RIPENING	
	STYLE	Deep red, slightly flattened.
	OF	Large as Beauty or Paragon.
	FRUIT	One quarter larger than the Earliana.

To sum up, the Landreth's Earliest is three days earlier than Earliana, larger in fruit and more than three times as productive.

"The Landreth's Earliest Tomato ripens eleven days before the Earliana. From the fruit of 1,500 plants of Landreth's Earliest I have already taken \$228. and am not done yet. I sold ripe fruit for eleven days before a Tomato of any other kind was in market. J. S. K."

EARLIANA.—Very early. Habit of vine dwarf and compact. Fruit ripens in 85 or 90 days after germination of seed. Fruit borne in clusters of from 10 to 15 in a bunch. A remarkable variety, and one which is in good favor among market gardeners, ripening in about 100 days. It is, however, not as early as the Landreth's Earliest.	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
THE MONEY MAKER.—No other Tomato more money-making for early shipment to distant markets. Foliage silvery and large. Fruit borne in bunches, red, flattened, slightly irregular in form. An elasticity of character of fruit fitting it for long shipments. Will do well on light sandy soil	\$2 50	\$0 80	\$0 30	\$0 05
	1 90	50	30	5

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TOMATO—Continued.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Chalk's Early Jewel.—^{Ten days}
^{later}
than Landreth's Earliest, producing large,
globular fruit, smooth skin, flesh bright red,
scarlet and solid. The fruit very free from
cracks or any convolutions upon the surface.
Vines strong in growth, dark green and very
hardy. A good market garden sort. We offer
Bloomsdale grown as follows:

Per lb.	\$2 50
Per 1/2 lb.	1 50
Per 1/4 lb.	80
Per oz.	25
Per packet	5

ARISTOCRAT.—Dwarf, compact, stocky, like the
Dwarf Champion. Fruit red.

Per lb.	\$3 25
Per 1/2 lb.	90
Per oz.	30
Per packet	5

**Landreth's T. T. T. or Ten
Ton Tomato, 100 days.**—

So called because when first introduced by us
10 tons were produced to the acre, but since
then 15 and 16 tons have been gathered from
the acre. On Bloomsdale we have grown 600
bushels of fruit to the acre. The fruit in
form is large, slightly flattened at both stem
and blossom ends. The skin smooth as an
Apple. Color blood-red. The meat solid,
free from air spaces or hard cores. It is a
profitable variety to the Canner and the
Farmer.

Over 1/4 lb., per lb.	\$2 50
Per 1/4 lb.	70
Under 4 oz., per oz.	30
Per packet	5

CUMBERLAND EARLY RED.—Used in South
Jersey by Tomato canners. A reliable crop-

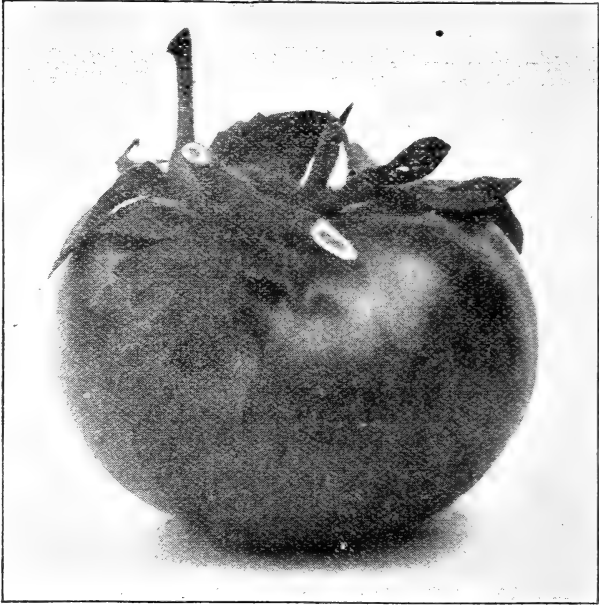
per, solid, good color, a little rough but exceedingly productive.

MATCHLESS.—Large, red, solid fruit. Very productive. A good keeper.

STONE, 115 DAYS.—A very superior sort, producing extraordinary thick, solid red
fruit borne in bunches.

LANDRETHS' TEN TON—VERY CHOICE

Lb.	1/4 Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
\$3 10	\$1 00	\$0 30	\$0 05
2 50	70	25	5
2 10	60	20	5



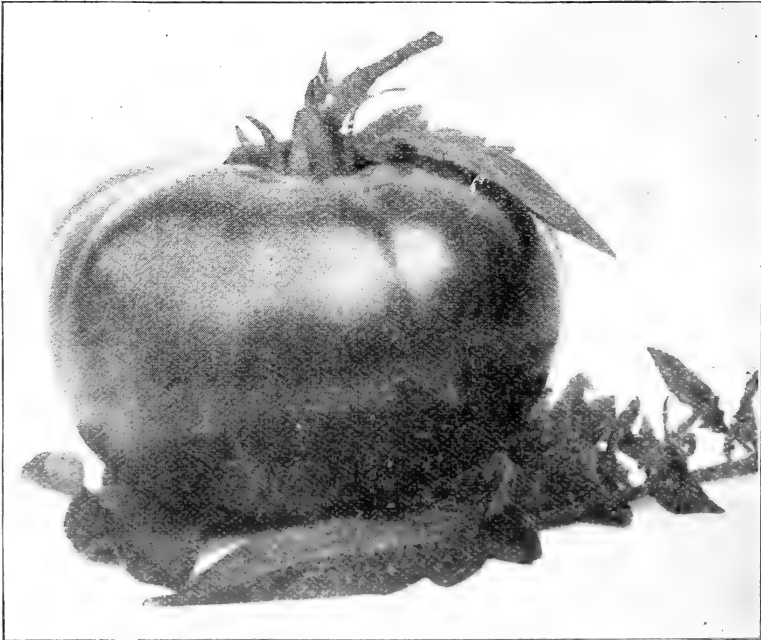
**Landreth's Ever
Large, 100
days.**—

^{So named be-}
^{cause the}
fruit keeps its size from
the first to the last ripen-
ing. An exceedingly pro-
ductive sort, three-quar-
ters of the quantity of
fruit weighing over one
pound, and a very large
proportion of the remain-
der one pound and a half.
The seed we offer was
saved from a field which
gave 14 tons to the acre.
It is a reliable cropper,
solid flesh, color red.
Some of the fruit is a little
rough, but it is so exceed-
ingly productive and so
thoroughly maintains its
large size to the end of
the season, that the few
rough fruit met with can
be overlooked. We know
of \$4.00 an ounce as hav-
ing been paid for the seed
of this variety by a num-
ber of Jersey market gar-
deners.

Per lb.	\$3 25
Per 1/2 lb.	1 00
Per oz.	40
Per packet	5

PARAGON.—Large, solid and
smooth as an Apple. Deep
red in color.

Per lb.	\$2 50
Per 1/2 lb.	70
Per oz.	20
Per packet	5



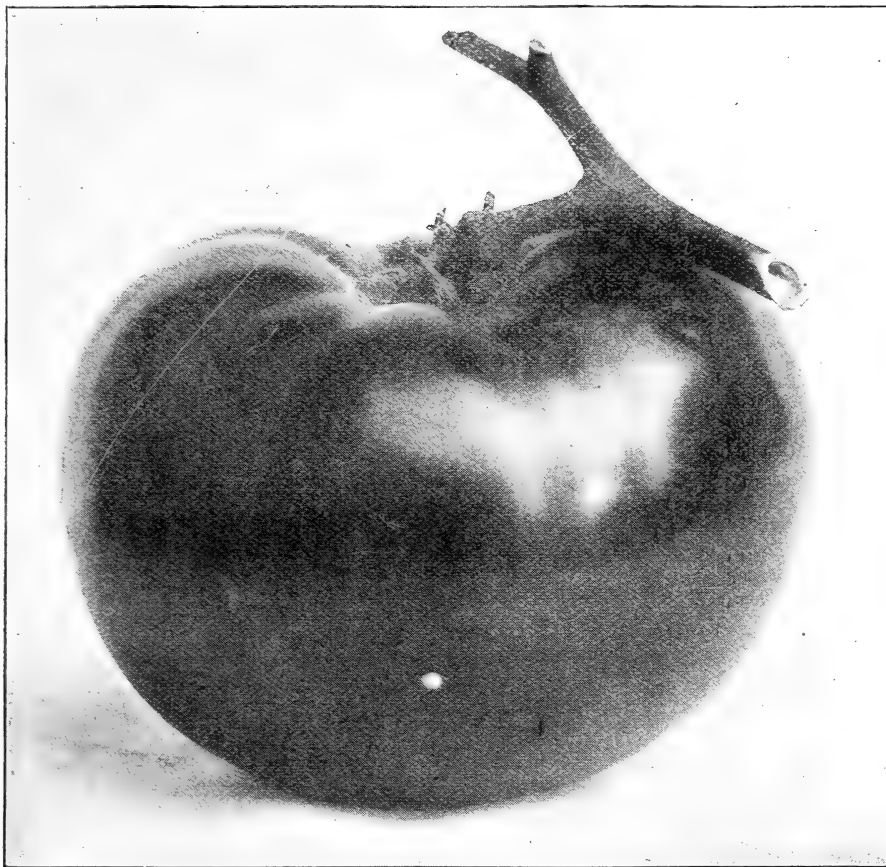
LANDRETHS' EVER LARGE

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THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

TOMATO—Continued.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
FAVORITE. —Dark red in color, ripening evenly and as early as any other smooth variety, holding its size to end of the season; very prolific, good flavor, few seeds and solid ...	\$2 50	\$0 70	\$0 20	\$0 05
PERFECTION. —A superb Tomato, near the character of the Paragon.....	2 40	70	20	5
ROYAL RED. —Large deep red fruit borne in clusters, being most excellent.....	2 40	70	20	5



LANDRETHS' RED ROCK

Landreth's Red Rock Tomato.—A Canner's variety, extraordinarily solid, smooth as an Apple, red as it is possible to be. No sort is its superior in texture or flavor. A very heavy producer and an excellent shipper, twenty tons having been grown to the acre. Recommended especially to planters for Canning Factories as very showy and productive

	\$3 00	\$1 00	\$0 40	\$0 05
DWARF STONE. —Of upright, close-jointed or bush habit. Foliage very dark, almost black. Fruits produced in clusters of four or five, and of large size. Color bright scarlet, smooth and solid. Largest fruited of all the bush varieties.....	3 25	1 00	30	5

SEVEN PURPLE SORTS.

JUNE PINK. —A very early and productive pink form of Earliana. Fruit solid and borne in more profusion than in the case of the red Earliana.....	5 00	1 25	40	5
BEAUTY, 115 DAYS. —Well named. Fruit large and showy; color deep red with slight tone of purple; growing on the vines in clusters. Solid, meaty, smooth and free from rot....	2 15	70	20	5
ACME, 105 DAYS. —An early ripener, size medium. Shape slightly oval and smooth. Color red with a slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet and solid. A popular sort everywhere.	2 15	70	20	5
DWARF CHAMPION, 105 DAYS. —Stems short, thick, stiff, almost self-supporting. Leaves very dark in color, much curled and twisted. Fruit borne in showy clusters, quite large, nearly round, solid, red color with purple tint. By reason of its erect, stiff habit transplanting with absolute certainty.....	3 00	1 00	30	5
PONDEROSA. —A monster purple fruit; quite rough and containing very few seeds.....	4 00	1 25	40	5
BUCKEYE. —Large, red-purple, solid, very showy. An astonishingly good sort.....	3 00	1 00	30	5
CRIMSON CUSHION. —Mammoth fruited, some specimens often weighing over a pound and a half, a little rough, but exceedingly meaty and very showy	3 40	1 00	30	5

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TOMATO—Continued.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

FOUR PRESERVING OR PICKLING SORTS.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
PEAR-SHAPED YELLOW.—Differing from the Pear-shaped Red alone in color.....	\$3 40	\$1 00	\$0 30	\$0 05
PEAR-SHAPED RED.—Fruit 2 inches long by 1 inch diameter, used in pickling in unbroken form. Differing only from the preceding, the yellow, in color, this being red.....	3 40	1 00	30	5
GRAPE, CHERRY OR CURRANT.—Fruit borne in clusters; very desirable for pickles...	5 00	1 50	50	5
GRAPE SHOT.—A small round red fruit of one inch diameter, very suitable for putting up in tins or glass. Vine exceedingly productive.....	5 00	1 50	50	5

ONE YELLOW SORT.

GOLDEN TROPHY.—A bright yellow type of Trophy; large, early, solid.....	2 50	75	25	5
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Turnip—Twenty Sorts.

Three Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Matures for Table in from 60 to 90 Days, According to Variety and Season.

Turnip seed may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, or among the first seeds in early Spring; indeed, the only hope of a successful Spring crop is in an early start, as otherwise the period of maturity extends into hot weather, when the bulb becomes fibrous and pungent. Midsummer and early Autumn are the seasons for successful Turnip drilling, though frequently the conditions of the soil then are not favorable to satisfactory vegetation.

The seed of Cattle Turnips is always drilled in rows, while the early-maturing and surface-rooted Table Turnip is generally sown broadcast. We advise the sowing, either in drills or broadcast, of not less than three pounds to the acre to insure a satisfactory stand.

The Bloomsdale Swede, like other Ruta-Bagas, is slower in growth than the rough-leaved Turnips, but produces roots more solid and more nutritious—less laxative and more fattening. The Ruta-Baga is a gross feeder and will do best with 20 to 25 tons of stable manure to the acre; when it cannot be obtained apply 500 pounds of superphosphate.

EXTRA EARLY RED CROWNED MILAN.—Undoubtedly the earliest Turnip in cultivation. Very desirable in its early stages, but after it gets one and one-half inches in diameter it grows pithy.....

\$1 00	\$0 35	\$0 10	\$0 05
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EXTRA EARLY WHITE CROWNED MILAN.—Similar to the Red Milan. Useful in early stages of its growth.....

1 00	35	10	5
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EARLY FLAT RED OR PURPLE TOP (Strap-leaved), 60 DAYS.—The oldest standard red.


40	20	10	5
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EARLY FLAT DUTCH (Strap-leaved).—Similar to the above, excepting it is white all over.

40	20	10	5
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LARGE EARLY RED TOP GLOBE, 65 DAYS.—Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive and admired by all. A very much heavier producer than either of the preceding. We confidently recommend it as an acquisition. Maturing in sixty-five days.....

40	20	10	5
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 EARLY SNOWBALL (Extra Early).—This is a small white globe, very quick, earliest in maturity of its form and character. We highly recommend it.....

40	20	10	5
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JERSEY LILY.—Early, globular in form, very showy and desirable; all white. Recommended for private and market garden.....

50	25	10	5
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WHITE EGG.—A sort forming roots the shape and size of eggs in an incredibly short period after sowing. Flesh always palatable.....


50	25	10	5
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LANDRETHS' SOUTHERN SNOW-WHITE GLOBE, 70 DAYS.—Color pure white; shape round, size large, solid, quick in growth for a large Turnip. Producing a great weight to the acre. In the Autumn and early Winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an Apple by keeping. We recommend this to stock breeders for early feeding, also for sowing at seasons too late to succeed a crop of Ruta-Bagas.....

50	25	10	5
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COW-HORN (Large Cropper).—This variety is pure white, excepting a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like the Carrot.....


40	20	10	5
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 BLOOMSDALE SWEDE OR RUTA-BAGA (Maturing in 90 Days).—The Bloomsdale is quite wonderful in its fine breeding. In nothing that we offer are the effects in selection and in careful breeding so apparent as in this Ruta-Baga.....

50	25	10	5
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GOLDEN BALL.—Roots medium size, quick in development; always well shaped. Color golden, both inside and outside.....

50	25	10	5
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 AMBER GLOBE, GREEN CROWNED, 75 DAYS.—This, which we introduced in 1863, is almost indispensable in every rural household. It is a vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding. Productive and a good keeper.....

50	25	10	5
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AMBER GLOBE, RED CROWNED.—A selection from the older green-crowned Amber Globe. The same in all valuable particulars, but more ornamental by reason of the contrast in colors of yellow and red.....

50	25	10	5
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YELLOW ABERDEEN OR SCOTCH YELLOW.—This is a highly approved Cattle Turnip.

40	20	10	5
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LANDRETHS' IMPROVED YELLOW-FLESHED PURPLE-TOP RUTA-BAGA, 80 DAYS.—A hardy, ovoid-rooted sort of heavy cropping habit; flesh yellow, solid, deep purple.

60	30	10	5
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CHAMPION SWEDE OR YELLOW RUTA-BAGA (Imported).—A superior English-grown Ruta-Baga, but not equal to the Bloomsdale Swede.....

50	30	10	5
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DIXIE LAND.—A form of Turnip for Winter Greens. No variety producing tops so entirely proof against frost. The foliage a light blue green. Earlier than Seven Top.....

60	30	10	5
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SEVEN TOP (for Greens or Salads).—This may be left standing in the open ground during Winter as far north as Philadelphia. In the Southern States it yields in the Spring abundant foliage for boiling with cured meats, and is in much demand.....

60	30	10	5
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SWEET GERMAN.—By some called White Ruta-Baga; the flesh being white, hard, thick and well keeping. Far better flavor than the Yellow Ruta-Baga.....

50	20	10	5
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For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

FLOWER SEEDS—General List

(PRICES ARE PER PACKET.)

Annual Plants, Blooming First Season.

BED 6 FT. LONG.

3 Feet Wide.	PANSY	MARVEL OF PERU	COCKSCOMB	NASTURTIUM	PHLOX	PETUNIA	VERBENA	AGERATUM	ASTERS	ESCHSCHOLTZIA	OTHER SORTS	OTHER SORTS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Perennial Plants, Blooming Second Season.

BED 6 FT. LONG.

3 Feet Wide.	PANSY	HOLLYHOCK	SNAPDRAGON	COLUMBINE	CANTERBURY BELL	LARKSPUR	FOX GLOVE	SWEET WILLIAM	CHINESE PINK	DOUBLE DAISY	OTHER SORTS	OTHER SORTS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

One Packet of each of the ten sorts to sow either of these beds at the Special Price of **45c.**

Postage paid by us.

This offer of Seeds is a bargain.

FLOWER SEEDS.

HOW TO PLANT.

Expert Gardeners do not need any advice as to how to sow Flower Seeds, but for the inexperienced we advise sowing the Seeds in close parallel rows in compact

NURSING BEDS.

Young plants a month later to be removed to permanent location.

The earth should be manured with very fine barnyard or stable manure, dug 8 inches deep, and raked over and over until the soil is as fine as flour. The little trenches can best be made with the sharp edge of a board, and they should not be deeper than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, the Seeds scattered evenly, 10 to 12 Seeds to the inch, throughout the length of the little trench, and cover with not over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the finest soil.

Water with a watering-pot having a fine spray nozzle or, just as well, dash water upon the bed from a broom dipped alternately into a bucket of water and shaken out. Repeat this sprinkling every night, but do not make the surface of the soil positively wet, only uniformly damp.

Place a wooden label at the head of each row. Pick out all the weeds as they appear, and at the proper time, after a rainy day, carefully lift the young seedlings so as to preserve their roots, and reset them in permanent locations. We cannot give here directions for the planting of everything, but as a general rule observe that no plants in permanent locations should be nearer than 6 inches to each other.

The ten sorts which are recommended in each of the two classes of Perennials and Annuals are only as a suggestion; the families can be changed at the pleasure of the purchaser.

AGERATUM.—The Ageratums are all very pretty, especially when grown in beds or borders. easy growth, flower abundantly out-of-doors in Summer or in greenhouses in Winter; therefore very desirable for bouquet-making. A bed with the centre of *Salvia Splendens* and border about 18 inches wide of *Ageratum blue* will make a dazzling sight all summer.

Conspicuum.—White. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches. 5
Dwarf Mixed. 5

Imperial Dwarf Blue Tom Thumb. 10
Tom Thumb White 5

ALYSSUM.—Flowers from June to November, and all Winter indoors. Is fragrant, makes a very pretty border. fine for carpet bedding, baskets, pot plants and in making small bouquets. Cut back when through flowering and will bloom again. Annual.

Benthami compactum procumbens (Little Gem).—Very suitable for border and pot work. 10

Maritimum (Sweet).—White. 6 inches. 5
Carpet of Snow 5

ANTIRRHINUM, or Snapdragon, is a hardy perennial, blooming first season if sown early. Among the most showy and brilliant border plants; succeed in any good garden soil. By cutting off most of the flowering stems and giving a slight protection over Winter, plants will bloom second Summer. Try a few this way.

Grandiflora Majus Mixed.—Height one foot. Very desirable as comprehending all colors 5

Nana (Tom Thumb).—Mixed colors. Height 6 inches. 5
Tall Crescia 5

AQUILEGIA, or Columbine, is among the most beautiful and curiously formed of hardy perennial flowers. Blooms in the early Spring and Summer.

Hybrida.—Single mixed. 2 feet. All colors. 5
Hybrida.—Double mixed. 5

Skinneri.—Scarlet and yellow, a distinct form. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet 10

BALLOON VINE.—*Cardiospermum.*—Very popular as a rapid climber, producing enormous inflated seed pods 5

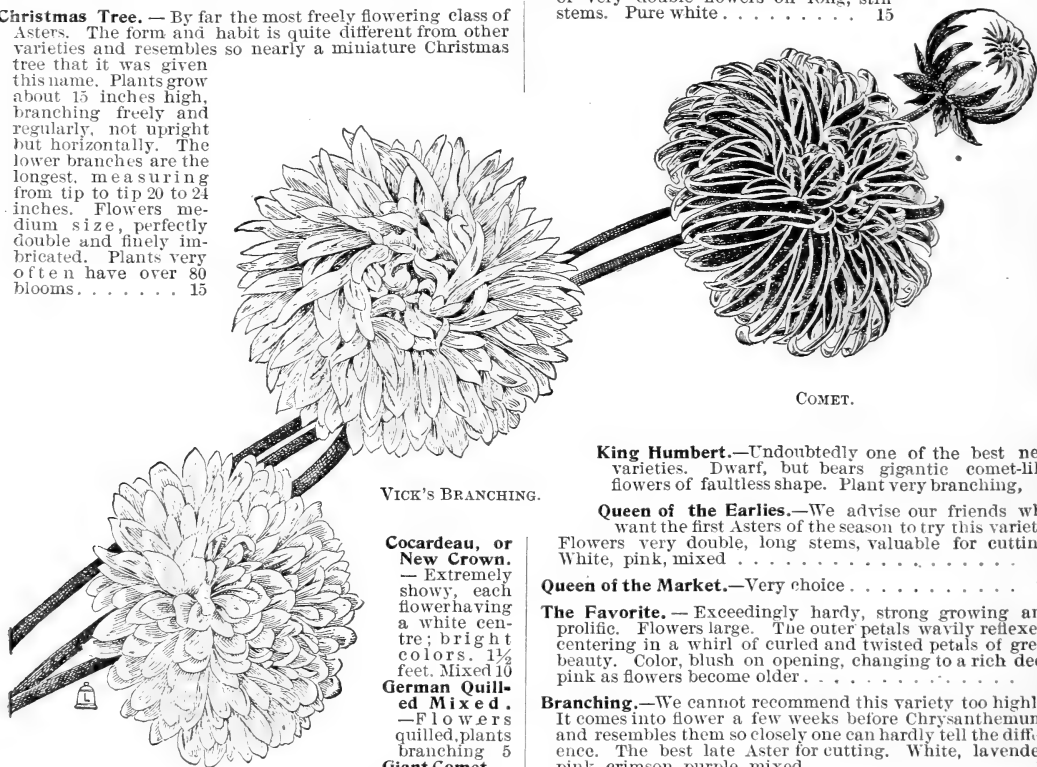
(PRICES PER PACKET.)

ASTERS.—Royal, Chrysanthemum-like flowers surpassed by none in beauty and in size. They vary in color from a delicate pink and white to deep reds and purples. The plants thrive best in rich soil, but will give satisfaction in almost any garden plot, and blossom in profusion till late in the Autumn, proving a constant delight even after other flowers have been killed by frost. They are especially adapted to house decoration, and when cut and placed in water hold their regal heads erect from one to two weeks without withering. A bed of Asters in the garden or on the lawn is effective and beautiful for months, providing more cut flowers than any other plants occupying the same space. The flowers shown in the illustrations are greatly reduced in size. Try Landreth's Asters this year and see how unusually fine they are.

Aster Ball, or Jewel.—New class, dwarf plants, but long-stemmed flowers perfectly round with short petals, apple blossom, dark blue, deep rose, white, mixed colors . . . 10

Christmas Tree.—By far the most freely flowering class of Asters. The form and habit is quite different from other varieties and resembles so nearly a miniature Christmas tree that it was given this name. Plants grow about 15 inches high, branching freely and regularly, not upright but horizontally. The lower branches are the longest, measuring from tip to tip 20 to 24 inches. Flowers medium size, perfectly double and finely imbricated. Plants very often have over 80 blooms. 15

Lady.—The long narrow leaves of this variety make it stand out alone, distinct from other Asters. Plants grow about 16 inches high, often bearing 40 blooms of very double flowers on long, stiff stems. Pure white. 15



DAYBREAK.

COMET.

VICK'S BRANCHING.

Cocardeau, or New Crown.—Extremely showy, each flower having a white centre; bright colors. 1½ feet. Mixed 10

German Quilled Mixed.—Flowers quilled, plants branching 5

Giant Comet.—Large flowers, long petals, white, yellow or mixed, each 10

Giant Comet.—Large flowers, long petals, white, yellow or mixed, each 10

King Humbert.—Undoubtedly one of the best new varieties. Dwarf, but bears gigantic comet-like flowers of faultless shape. Plant very branching, 15

Queen of the Earlys.—We advise our friends who want the first Asters of the season to try this variety. Flowers very double, long stems, valuable for cutting. White, pink, mixed 10

Queen of the Market.—Very choice 20

The Favorite.—Exceedingly hardy, strong growing and prolific. Flowers large. The outer petals wavyly reflexed, centering in a whirl of curled and twisted petals of great beauty. Color, blush on opening, changing to a rich deep pink as flowers become older. 20

Branching.—We cannot recommend this variety too highly. It comes into flower a few weeks before Chrysanthemums and resembles them so closely one can hardly tell the difference. The best late Aster for cutting. White, lavender, pink, crimson, purple, mixed 10

Victoria.—Large flowers, best for general all-around purposes, 15 to 18 inches high. Crimson, light blue, scarlet, sulphur yellow, white, mixed 10

Dwarf Varieties Mixed 5

Tall Varieties Mixed 5

BALSAMS (or *Lady Slipper*).—Large flowered, full centered. A family of beautiful annuals with flowers as double as Roses, measuring from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. Bushes are of a strong, vigorous growth. Rich soil and deep culture is requisite to produce large and showy flowers. Seeds may be sown where they are wished, and later thin out the plants; but if started indoors they will flower earlier. Set plants about 2 feet apart, where they can have plenty of sun. Our stock is exceptionally fine. Try it.

Atrosanguinea.—Blood red, 2 feet 5
Camellia Flowered Perfection.—Pure white, mixed . 10

Rose Flowered.—Mixed colors 5
Tall Finest Mixed 5

CAMPANULA.—The Campanulas are a large genus of showy plants, mostly perennials. The Campanula medium (Cantbury Bell) claims a situation in most gardens. Easy of culture and certain to flower; all succeed well in good soil.

Single Mixed 5 | **Double Mixed** 5

CANDYTUFT.—These well-known favorites are among the most beautiful of our annual flowers. The seeds can be sown at all seasons or in Fall for early flowering. They like rich soil and plenty of room to flower freely. Nearly all varieties are hardy annuals. Very pretty in beds or masses. They are now a necessity. Useful in pot or border.

Rose Cardinal.—New, very large oval heads. Plants literally covered with the flowers, presenting one mass of this beautiful shade of rosy scarlet. Highly recommended. 10

Empress.—A superb variety; large pure white flowers on good stems 10
Mixed Colors.—Dwarf annuals 5

(PRICES PER PACKET.)

CANNAS are mostly tropical, half-hardy perennial plants with broad foliage and showy flowers; produce a striking effect grouped in beds or single on the lawn. Soak the seed in warm water about 12 hours, sow in hotbed, transplant when ground is warm; give plenty of moisture and rich soil. Take up the roots before frost and keep in a moderately warm cellar.

Crozy's Early Newest Large Flowering.—Mixed colors 10
Giant Empress.—Very choice 10

CARNATIONS.—See **Dianthus**.

CELOSIA.—The Cockscombs are tender annuals, requiring good soil. The Cockcomb form will produce a larger comb by cutting off side flowers and leaving one head only to a plant. If cut before they fade the head may be preserved during the Winter.

Giant Empress.—Bright crimson combs, dark foliage 10
Cristata Nana.—Mixed 5
Queen of Dwarfs.—Eight inches high, dark scarlet. 10



CELOSIA.

CLEMATIS.—The Clematis are perennials of rapid growth on trellis or netting.

Coccinea.—Scarlet. 12 feet 5
Flammula (Virgin's Bower).—White. 12 feet 5
Jackmanii.—Purple, large flowers. 12 feet 10
Paniculata.—Japanese variety; sweet-scented small white flowers; rapid grower 10

COLEUS.—Is a tender perennial foliage plant, principally used for borders and edgings. The brilliant shades of bronze, yellow, green, crimson and red make it very attractive. Raised from seed or cuttings. Plant out when all danger of frost is past. Mixed . . . 15

COSMOS.—Every year this flower makes more friends. Both flowers and foliage are grand for cutting. Growing 4 to 6 feet high from seed.

Early Dwarf Dawn.—White ground, flushed with delicate pink; a decided acquisition to this class. 15
Fine Mixed.—Only grows from 3 to 4 feet high, bearing white, crimson and pink flowers in July and onward 10
Giant of California.—Strong robust plants, fine colors 10
Klondyke.—New, orange-yellow 10
Mammoth Perfection.—Flowers of perfect form, great size and beauty. White, crimson, dark pink, white tinted rose. Mixed 10



COSMOS.

DELPHINIUM.—The Larkspurs are showy annuals and perennials. Very easy to cultivate and beautiful for borders. The foliage is dark green, much divided, throwing out to perfection the blossoms, which are terminal spikes of blue, purple, white and red. Although hardy perennials, the plants will bloom the first year. All grow freely in good soil.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Cardinal.—A brilliant scarlet, a color which has made these beautiful annuals more attractive than ever. 10
Hyacinth Flowered.—Double 15
Tall Rocket.—Mixed. 3 feet 5
Dwarf Rocket.—Double mixed. 1 foot 5
Emperor.—Very choice mixed colors 5

HARDY VARIETIES.

Formosum.—Double blue, white eye 5
Nudicaule.—Large scarlet 10
Zalzel.—Yellow, resembling finest Orchids. One of the most beautiful. . . . 10
Finest Mixed. 5

DIANTHUS.—In this family are the Pinks and Carnations, which are surpassed by few garden flowers. These old favorites are still as popular as ever. Rich soil will make bright flowers. Most of the varieties are fragrant.

CARNATIONS—CARYOPHYLLUS.

One of our leading flowers, a rival of the Rose; the flowers are generally borne on long stems; seed can be sown under glass or in the open ground, and will flower the next Summer. The Marguerite varieties flower the first year.

Double Striped and Self Colored. 10
Grenadin.—Dwarf red 10
Grenadin.—Dwarf white 10
Vienna.—Early double dwarf 10

PERPETUAL FLOWERING.

Crabaud's Double Perpetual.—Choice yellow; blooms in 6 months 20
Comtesse de Paris. 10
Giant Marguerite.—Same as below but with larger flowers. Mixed 15

CHINESE AND JAPANESE PINKS.

The Pinks are free-flowering biennial plants that bloom the first Summer, and if freely cut will produce larger flowers the second year; the flowers are generally borne on short stems.

Chinensis (China Pink).—Double mixed. 1 foot 5
Diadematus.—Dwarf, double mixed; compact habit; improvement on Chinensis 5
Eastern Queen.—Large single flowers, finely fringed with magnificent rich shadings. Flowers often over 3 inches in diameter. 5
Giganteus.—Very large. 5
Heddewigii (Japan Pink).—Double and single; very showy, fragrant. 1 foot, each 5
Large Flowering Dwarf Double Hybrids.—Most excellent sorts. Mixed colors 10
Laciniatus.—Fringed, single mixed. 2 feet 5
Snowball.—Pure white. 5



DELPHINIUM.

(PRICES PER PACKET.)

DIGITALIS (Fox Glove).—Hardy perennials of easy culture, living for several years without care and yielding tall spikes of showy ringent flowers.

Fine Mixed 5



CALIFORNIA POPPY.

DOUBLE DAISY is a perennial plant of poetical celebrity. Quite hardy in most situations, easy culture, requires shade. Flowers from April to June. Start seed in hotbed.

Longfellow.—Rose, fine large flowers 15
Mixed Colors 10
Shasta.—California beauties 15
Snowball.—The best white. Flowers are long-stemmed, excellent for cutting 15

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.—One of the most beautiful and showy of garden flowers. When grown in masses scarcely any plant produces a greater degree of splendor. Easily raised from seed. Sown in Autumn the growth is of increased vigor. California State flower.

Alba.—White. 1 foot 5
Burbank's New Crimson California Poppy.—Exceedingly showy 20
Crocea fl. pl.—Double flowered. 1 foot 5
Golden West.—Grand new variety having light canary-yellow flowers, with deep orange blotch at base of each petal, forming a cross in centre. Flowers measure over 4 inches in diameter and have overlapping petals, delicately waved at edges 10
Mixed.—Various colors. 1 foot 5

GAILLARDIA.—The Gaillardias are half-hardy, free-flowering annuals, except "James Kelway." The flowers are a very showy combination of orange, crimson and purple, blended and streaked in various markings. They are good bidders, being strong constant bloomers through the whole Summer.

Grandiflora Mixed Varieties.—Hardy 10 | Picta Lorenziana (Double).—Bright colors. Mixed. 2 feet 5

GERANIUM.—Half-hardy perennials; 2 feet. Sow in seedbed in Spring, keep moist, and plant out in rich sandy loam. Cuttings may be easily started in pots, if kept moist and shady. Take up in the Fall, pot and keep in a moderately cool cellar during Winter.

Apple Scented 10 | Scarlet Zonale 15
Pelargonium.—Finest mixed 20

GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranthus, Bachelor's Button).—Well-known annuals of easy culture. To preserve for Winter decoration the flowers should be fully matured before being gathered.

Tall Mixed.—6 inches 5 | Dwarf Mixed.—1 foot 5

GOURDS.—The Gourds are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high, valuable for covering screens or arbors; should have moist, rich, loamy soil to attain perfection. The Bottle and Dipper Gourds are useful when dry for domestic purposes. The inside of the Luffa, Dish Cloth or Bonnet Gourd, is very strong and gauze-like, and can be utilized for many purposes.

Balsam Apple.—10 feet 5 | Hercules' Club 5
Balsam Pear.—10 feet 5 | Mixed Gourds 5
Dish Cloth or Bonnet 5



HOLLYHOCK.

HELICHRYSUM.—The Helichrysums are annuals, and the most showy and attractive of all the Everlastings. Scarcely excelled as a garden ornament or a Winter decoration.

Double Mixed 5

HELIOTROPE.—The Heliotrope is a sweet-scented tender perennial. Grows freely in the garden or greenhouse. Fine for bouquets.

Giants.—Newest large flowering varieties mixed 10

HOLLYHOCK.—One of the grandest perennials for a screen, throwing up spikes 4 or 5 feet high of beautiful flowers as double as a Rose. Nothing can be better for a background or to plant among shrubs.

Allegheny.—Mixed. Fringed flowers, like Chrysanthemums. 10

Fine Double.—Mixed colors. The colors are white, red, crimson, yellow, and all shades of double flowers from nearly black to pure white, representing the most beautiful combination when planted in groups. Perennial 5

Single Mixed 5

Landreth's Extra Select.—A very choice strain, selected only from the most perfect flowers. If you want the most perfect double Hollyhocks, try a packet of this strain. All the shades and colors mixed 20

(PRICES PER PACKET.)

IPOMŒA.—The Ipomœas are among the most beautiful of annual running vines.

Coccinea (Star Ipomœa or Scarlet Morning Glory).—12 feet	5
Grandiflora .—Purple. Not so strong as the large common Convolvulus. 12 feet	5
Heavenly Blue .—A beautiful annual Morning Glory, rapid climber, large flowers of azure blue; suitable for greenhouse or garden	10
Quamoclit (Cypress Vine).—Crimson. 10 feet	5
Quamoclit alba (Cypress Vine).—White. 10 feet	5
Quamoclit (Cypress Vine).—Mixed	5

See also *Morning Glory* and *Moonflower*.

IPOMŒA.

KOCHIA SCOPARIA.—The seed should be sown when the Oak trees are bursting into leaf. The plants develop very rapidly, finally reaching by midsummer two feet in height, and forming perfect globes of green feathery branches, which later burst into a mass of small brightest scarlet flowers; the whole effect being that of a globe of fire, a veritable burning bush. Anyone can grow this plant in almost any situation, and we accordingly recommend it most highly. Sometimes called **Fire Bush**. Price per packet 10**LOBELIA.**—This class of plants is of great beauty and adapted to many varieties of ornamental purposes. The annuals do well in baskets, vases, etc., where graceful, drooping plants are desirable. The compact, almost globular varieties are used for edgings, beds, pots, etc. No garden can be complete without some of the new varieties of Lobelias.**Crystal Palace Compacta.**—Fine dark blue. 4 to 6 inches 10**Erinus Gracilis.**—Trailing plant, with blue flowers . . . 5
White Gem.—Pure white. 10**MARIGOLDS** are showy annuals of easy culture. The flowers of the African variety, in its perfection, are equal to the double Dahlia. The French, as double as a Ranunculus, in appearance and texture not unlike the richest velvet. *Signata* Pumila is of compact, globular growth; the flowers, yellow and orange, cover the entire outer surface of the plant.**Africana.**—Mixed 5
Dwarf Brownie, or Legion of Honor.—Plants about 6 inches high. Fine for borders or massing. Flowers brilliant gold with maroon blotching, in bloom from early Summer till frost. Single 5**Eldorado.**—The largest of the African variety 5
Erecta.—Tall 5
Patula.—Tall varieties, mixed 5
Patula.—Dwarf varieties, mixed 5**MESEMBRYANTHEMUM Crystallinum** (Ice Plant).—White. Start in hotbed and transplant to border in middle of Summer. Highly ornamental and curious. From its glittering surface is sometimes called **Diamond Plant**. 1 foot 5**MIGNONETTE.**—No annual is a more general favorite than the Mignonette. Its modest, sweet-scented flowers recommend it to every one. One of the easiest culture, it adapts itself to all situations. Finds a place in the greenhouse or conservatory, in a box or pot on the window, or in the open ground in Summer. Blooms till Fall. Sow seeds several times during season.**Allen's Defiance.**—The florist's favorite. Large spikes 13 or 14 inches long, very fragrant, and will keep for weeks after cutting, holding their fragrance, as the buds open daily. Fine for forcing. 10
Giant Flowered.—Red. Plants pyramidal in form and very strong with exceedingly large flower-spikes . . . 10**Golden Queen.**—10 inches 5
Goliath Mammoth 5
Machet, Golden.—A good pot sort 10
Odorata.—Very sweet 5
Parsons' White.—Almost white, erect growth, with slender spikes, very fragrant 5**MIMOSA Sensitiva** (Sensitive Plant).—Various colors. The Sensitive Plant, from its mysterious irritability, is very curious and interesting. When touched will fold its leaves and droop. Of easy culture. 1 foot 5**MIRABILIS Jalapa.**—Marvel of Peru, or, as it is generally called, Four O'clock, because its flowers open at this time each afternoon, is a very pretty annual of vigorous growth; bright foliage. Flowers are fragrant, with desirable colors and fine markings. Makes a fine Summer hedge if set in rows a foot apart. Roots may be preserved over Winter like a Dahlia.**Mixed Colors of Flowers** 5
Variegated foliage.—Mixed 5**MOONFLOWER.**—These beautiful rapid-growing climbers will grow about 30 feet in one season. Leaves are large and the flowers, which open as the sun is sinking in the West, are very fragrant. The seeds being hard some have advised filing the end or soaking in hot water, but we have found it best to plant the seeds one-half inch deep and then pour a kettle of scalding water on them. Give them a regular soaking with scalding water.**Mexicana Grandiflora Alba.**—Large white. 10
Bona nox (Evening Glory, Good Night, Moonflower).—Pure white, fragrant flowers. Tender annual. 15 feet 5
Learii.—Blue Dawnflower 10
See *Ipomœa* and *Morning Glory*.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

Sow in nursery bed
when the Apple is
in bloom.

Landreths' Nasturtiums.

Transplant when
two inches high.

(PRICES PER PACKET.)

Did you have them last Summer? If not, why not? Landreths' Nasturtiums for 1907 were a great success, but we feel confident that they will be even more satisfactory as our stock contains some new varieties. These flowers require next to no care and thrive best in rather poor soil, enduring heat and dry weather remarkably well. No flower is as desirable for table decoration, for salad, or for arranging with Grapes. Every housewife prizes the seed pods on account of their pungent, peppery taste, and feels her pickles incomplete without them. The flowers are of all colors, from deep chocolate to nearly white, and blossom in profusion until killed by frost. They are very effective when planted in borders, also well suited for vases and baskets. Do not let a Summer pass without having a bed of these refreshing flowers. One can but love them if they know them. No more trouble to grow Nasturtiums than to grow Lettuce or Peas or Beans. They bloom from early summer until killed by frost.

5 CENTS PER PACKET, 15 CENTS
PER OUNCE, EXCEPT WHERE
OTHERWISE NOTED.

Tall Nasturtiums— 4 to 10 feet.

Atropurpureum.—Crimson, dark and showy.

Atropurpureum aureis.—Crimson flowers, foliage yellow.

Atrosanguinea.—Excellent, blood red, free bloomer. Very showy.

Bright Rose.—Very choice sort, producing a rose-colored flower; quite distinct from usual colors.

Chameleon.—All colors on same plant and a great variety of splashes of color on same flower.

Dunnett's Orange.—A very vigorous grower, producing a showy, deep orange flower.

Edouard Otto.—Brownish lilac. A peculiarly beautiful color.

Hemisphaericum.—Orange, rosy scarlet blotches form a fine contrast with light colored sorts.

King Theodore.—Very dark. One of the most attractive on our trial grounds this year.

Landreths' Giants.—A California strain of beautiful giant flowers with a great range of color, including Sunlight, Moonlight, Twilight, Butterfly and all the California

blooms appear in their many shades and tints, showing the crimped crepe-like effect of the flowers.

Pearl.—Delicate, creamy white flowers, contrasting finely with the orange, gold and scarlet of more brilliant varieties.

Prince Henry.—Primrose flowers spotted with crimson. A choice sort.

Scarlet.—Very showy and desirable.

Scheuerianum.—Straw shade.

Scheuerianum coccineum.—Striped scarlet.

Schillingi.—Very vigorous grower. Flower yellow, spotted with crimson.

Spit Fire.—Remarkable in its intensity of sparkling brilliancy; exceedingly showy; one of the finest sorts.

Ten packets of above only 40 cents. Good Mixture, 75c. per pound.

Mixed Tall Sorts.—A combination of many tall varieties; colors white, cardinal, orange, rose, scarlet, etc.

Hybrids of Adam Gunther (MIXED COLORS).—An immense improvement over the old climbing varieties; many new and improved colors.

Dwarf Nasturtiums—8 to 15 inches.

Bronze Curled.—Flowers of bronze metallic lustre; a very distinct color.

Cattell's Crimson.—Showy variety, equal to any in startling effect.

Crimson.

Empress of India.—Foliage purple-blue, bearing brilliant deep scarlet flowers; a profuse bloomer of a most showy class.

King Theodore.—The darkest crimson. Foliage inclined to be dark green. An excellent sort.

Pearl.—Flowers white, a rare color among Nasturtiums, producing pleasing effect.

Ivy-Leaved.—Entirely new, and very desirable for use in window boxes by reason of its very odd shaped and dark colored foliage and flowers of a new form. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.

Five packets of above only 20 cents. Good Mixture, 90c. per pound.

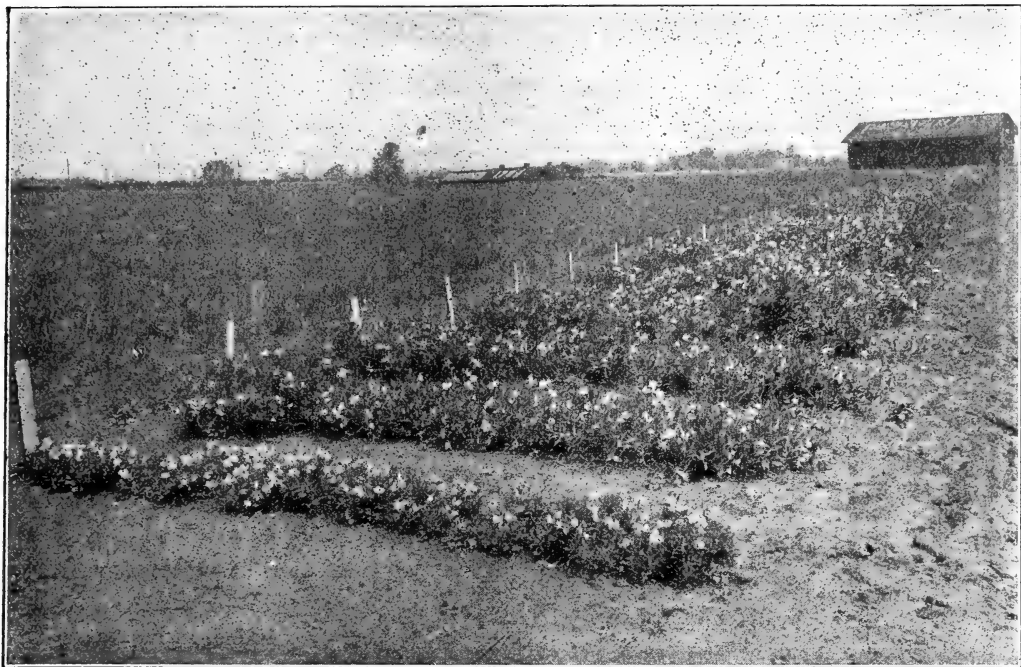
Mixed Dwarf Sorts.—A mixture of the best dwarf sorts, producing when in bloom an agreeable effect; in colors of scarlet, crimson, bronze, gold and white.

Tom Pouce (MIXED).—Is a perfect gem for baskets, window boxes, etc.; it is not such a rank grower as the parent type; smaller leaves. Pkt., 10c.; per oz., 20c.

Tom Thumb, Golden Queen.—Leaves yellow, extremely floriferous, and the large and perfect flowers are thrown well above the foliage, thereby explaining the brilliancy of the effect. It comes true from seed. Fine for borders, massing or in pots. Per pkt., 10c.

Thirty packets of the above, which is enough to fill any garden and home with sunshine all Summer, for only \$1.40.

We call the attention of table epicures to Nasturtium Sandwiches, the effect being most novel, and to the palate most delicious, both green leaves and flowers being used.



SWEET PEAS—COMPETITIVE TRIAL OF 100 SORTS ON BLOOMSDALE FARMS.

Landreths' Sweet Peas.

Sow in permanent location, in single row, two seeds to the inch; cover one inch deep.

The whole world is engaged in a further development of the Sweet Pea—a development as to size, color and stability, or firmness of form. Horticultural Congresses are called together in London, Paris, Berlin and American cities at appropriate seasons to admire the new forms, and to pass awards of merit to the credit of the successful breeder of new types.

The American strains are the equal of any; so superior that more Sweet Pea seed is grown in the United States than all the rest of the world.

Sweet Peas can be grown as easy as the common garden Peas, simply requiring room and early starting—planted even before the frost is out of the ground, sometimes the preceding autumn, as with deep roots in a deep rich soil the season of blooming is lengthened. They do best when trained to trestles made of string or wire. They should be thinned out about one inch apart in rows, and if in parallel rows the rows should be five (5) feet apart.

Any cultivator of Sweet Peas may be the fortunate one to discover a true golden yellow, heretofore not yet found. There are lemon-tinted ones, but not an actual yellow. The finder of it among any lot of Seed Peas will be a prize-taker. Who knows but that the grower of one hundred vines may find it before the grower of one thousand vines or an acre patch.

Sweet Peas present a wide range of colors and, therefore, are most attractive by reason of their various tints, really every color excepting a true yellow.

Sweet Peas have a blooming period of about four weeks, consequently to provide for a longer season of flowering it is advisable, where garden space permits, to make four or five sowings about two weeks apart, making the first sowing before the frost is out of the ground. But the blooming season is only partially fixed according to date of sowing, for Nature is disposed to run flowering time much together, whatever may have been the date of sowing the seeds.

Sweet Peas always develop the largest and best flowers and continue longest in bloom under conditions of a rainy season, or under irrigation. On the other hand hot, dry weather diminishes the size of flowers, causes them to fade, and induces the vines to cease blooming, to soon dry up if not revived by rain, but after a good rain will make a display as attractive as at first.

White-seeded Sweet Peas are more delicate than the dark-seeded varieties, and under unfavorable conditions of soil and rainfall or drought do not germinate freely as dark-seeded, which are always hardy.

Sweet Peas of any variety will generally bloom in 60 or 70 days after they germinate; one ounce being sown to ten feet of row.

These fifty varieties are all priced, postage included, at

60c. Per Pound;

20c. Per Quarter Pound;

5c. Per Packet.

WHITE CLASS.

Dorothy Eckford.—Fine large blooms, decidedly the best in the White Class; semi-hooded; very large, best white.

Emily Henderson.—Large white flowers, produced in abundance. Compact vines; open form.

Blanch Burpee.—An introduction of Eckford. One of the best. Flowers borne on long stems. A profuse bloomer.

Lottie Eckford.—White shaded with pink. Large hooded form.

CREAM OR YELLOWISH CLASS.

Honorable Mrs. E. Kenyon.—A giant primrose color flower.

Mrs. Eckford.—A large flower; very desirable for bouquets.

Coquette.—Primrose and lavender, large flowered.

LAVENDER CLASS.

Lady Grizel Hamilton.—Very attractive; produces large flowers of light lavender with blushed wings.

Countess of Radnor.—Large blossoms of a lavender shade with purple.

Gray Friar.—Lavender and gray striped and flaked; very attractive.

PURPLE CLASS.

Duke of Sutherland.—Purple, not so dark as Othello.

Othello.—A deep claret; flowers large size and wide expanse.

Shahazade.—A rich maroon, intensely dark.

Boreatton.—Deep purple crimson, a velvety maroon.

Black Knight.—Claret color suffused with purple.

SWEET PEAS—Continued.

(PRICES PER PACKET.)

SALMON CLASS.

Honorable F. Bouverie.—A beautiful variety of salmon, with wings buff on the edge.
Gorgeous.—Brilliant as indicated by the name; deep salmon orange, the wings still more highly colored; open form.
Lady Mary Currie.—Exceedingly showy; one of the best of the salmon types; body veined with pink.
Lady Penzance.—Somewhat similar to Gorgeous; a profuse bloomer; exquisite orange and salmon; hooded form.

ROSY CLASS.

Extra Early Blanch Ferry.—Earliest to bloom; a brilliant combination of white and rose.
Apple Blossom.—A lovely combination of light and deep rose on silvery wings; very showy; often four blooms to a stem.
Lord Rosebery.—A rich rose of fine form and robust substance; a profuse bloomer; large hooded.
Mrs. Dugdale.—Very large flowers; a rich carmine rose; fine.
Prince of Wales.—An improvement on Her Majesty; a good producer of many large flowers of deep rose tint.
Janet Scott.—Enormous flowers, deep pink in color; a very choice sort; rare color.
Prima Donna.—Large flowers of good form and of a light pink shade; vigorous; good bearer.
Duke of Westminster.—Beautiful light rose with shades of purple; large hooded.
Royal Rose.—Wings pink, body crimson; flowers large and attractive; very large.
Improved Painted Lady.—Similar to Apple Blossom.
Lovely.—Exquisite shades of pink and rose; flowers large.
John Ingman.—Carmine rose. Very choice; open form.

CRIMSON OR SCARLET CLASS.

King Edward VII.—In beauty and brilliancy not exceeded by any known Pea; form larger than Salopian.
Scarlet Gem.—By some considered superior to King Edward VII.; certainly a most dazzling scarlet; open form.
Salopian.—Very handsome, a most brilliant scarlet flowers of large size.
Queen Alexandria.—Very fine scarlet; hooded form.

BLUE CLASS.

Navy Blue.—Well named; flowers dark blue all over and most effective in combination with others or singly.
Emily Eckford.—Large flowered; wings deep blue, body inclined to be purple; crumpled flowers.
Captivation.—Large deep maroon-colored flowers.
Mrs. Walter Wright.—An excellent sort; large flowered of deep blue color; showy.
Maid of Honor.—Very light blue shaded with white.
Dorothy Tennant.—A light blue shaded with rose, holding their color better than some others; one of the best.

STRIPED CLASS.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain.—A pure white, thoroughly striped with delicate rose; most effective; best type.
Jessie Cuthbertson.—White striped and flecked with dark rose; very showy; hooded.
Princess of Wales.—Purple, mauve and lavender, striped most effectively.
America.—A white form, striped with bright blood red; very showy; very choice; holds its color;
Romona.—Yellowish white, completely striped with pink.
Juanita.—The body of this form is white, but broadly marked with light lavender; hooded.
Lottie Hutchins.—Dashed and striped with rose of a rich creamy body.
Crown Jewel.—White striped with rose; very fine; strong.

If only one of each color is desired, we specially recommend the first leading sort under each of the nine (9) classes.

Mixed Cupids.—All very dwarf.

If a mixture of colors is desired we offer three grades:—

Extra Special	1st Selection	2d Selection
70c.	60c.	50c.

MORNING GLORY.—TALL VARIETIES.

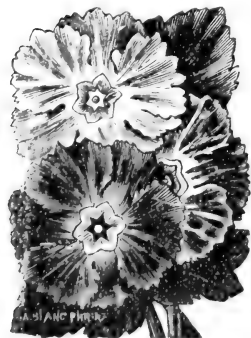
Convolvulus.—The Convolvulus Major is an annual of rapid growth; large flowers of many colors and shades; suitable for porches or arbors, blooming in July and constantly till frost.
Imperial Japanese Morning Glory.—Strong, quick-growing vine, foliage blotched, flowers large and variegated, of a wide range of colors; very ornamental. Great improvement over the old-fashioned Morning Glory.
 Single mixed 10
Imperial Fringed Mixed. 15
Double White Tassel.—Snow white, very double and fringed 15
Double Mixed. 10
Single Mixed. 5
Rochester.—A new large flowering variety. Flowers 4 inches or over, are of a deep violet-blue, with a narrow band of white around the edge, wonderfully attractive 10

DWARF VARIETIES.

Minor, or Tricolor.—Blue, white and yellow flowers of 1½ inches diameter. Hardy annual, handsome flowers, suitable for vases, hanging baskets and small border. 1 foot 5



FORGET-ME-NOT.



PRIMULA.

MYOSOTIS.—The Forget-me-not is a modest, pretty little flower, a favorite with every one. Half-hardy perennial, flowering the first season. Branches cut and placed in water continue to bloom a long time, nearly as well as if on the plant.

Alpestris.—Blue, white and rose mixed, 5 | **Palustris.**—Blue and white. 6 inches, 10

PRIMULA.—**Primrose.** **Sinensis Fimbriata.** Single mixed (Chinese Primrose var.)—The Chinese Primrose is a beautiful tender perennial, cultivated for greenhouse and conservatory decorations. Sow seed in shallow pans, with a pane of glass laid over the top to prevent evaporation or the necessity of frequent watering. 6 inches 25

Auricula.—Hardy perennial, produces beautiful flowers of various colors and shades. Sow seed in box early in Spring or outdoors in Autumn; protect well during Winter. Rich soil. 6 inches 15

Obconica.—A distinct variety with rounded leaves of light green color. The delicate little flowers are creamy white, tinted with lilac and borne on long slender stems well above the foliage; at times are one mass of flowers. Single 10

Veris (Cowslip).—The *Primula veris* or English Cowslip, hardy perennial, is a well-known favorite. Flowers mostly yellow and red. Propagated by seeds or division of roots. 6 inches. 5

Pansies.

(PRICES PER PACKET AS QUOTED.)

"Pansies for thoughts!" Have you ever thought how marvelously beautiful they are? Have you thought that no garden is complete without them? Have you thought Landreth's Pansies the finest in the world? If not, try them this year and you will find them unsurpassed and of unusual size.



Seeds should be sown out of doors very early in the Spring or during August and the plants protected during Winter. The happy faces of these flowers can but brighten every home.

Cassiers.—New Giant Blotched. Same as Odier, excepting the flowers are much larger. Fine form 15

Diana.—Very pale yellow or cream. Flowers large, full and inclined to ruffle 15

Emperor William.—Splendid blue 5

Faust (King of the Blacks) 5

Giant Trimardeau.—A distinct class of strong-growing plants bearing enormous flowers, often measuring over 3 inches in diameter. Mixed 10

Good Mixed 5

Lord Beaconsfield.—Deep violet, shading to a lighter tint. 5

Masterpiece.—This strain represents the highest perfection in the Giant Five-Spotted Pansies. Growth and general habit of plant is strong and compact, stands the warm weather well. The enormous flowers are borne well above the foliage on strong stems, are perfectly round and contain the richest combination of colors that have been offered in Five-Spotted Pansies. Each petal is marked with a very large dark blotch, and most of the flowers have a margin of white or yellow 20

New Orchid Flowered.—Most exquisite 20

Peacock.—A lovely blue color, tinted and streaked with various shades, resembling a peacock's feathers, edges white 10

Prince Bismarck.—Golden bronze, marbled 5

Snowflake.—Pure white 10

Sweet Violet (Tricolor odorata) 10

Victoria Red.—Magnificent. Flowers of deep claret-red color, large and very beautiful 10

POPPY.—These old favorites have become very popular again, the new varieties adding greatly to their attractiveness. Every garden should have a good supply of Poppies. They fit in most anywhere and the perennial varieties remain for years. Bracteatum, Iceland and Orientale are perennials, the others annuals. Sow seed in the open ground in the Spring or Fall. Will not bear transplanting. Most brilliant and showy flowers.

Bracteatum.—Perfectly hardy. Scarlet. 2 feet. Single perennial 5

Danebrog.—Scarlet, with white cross 5

Golden Gate.—Most brilliant yellow 10

Iceland.—Mixed colors. Perennials; if sown in February will flower the same year and yield brilliant flowers all the season. Single 10

Orientele (Perennial).—Dark scarlet, purple spots, perfectly hardy 5

Ranunculus Flowered.—All colors from crimson to white, mixed. Fifteen inches. Double 5

Shirley.—Flowers of a glossy silk-like texture, single or semi-double, colors light shades crimson, rose, pink to rosy-white, some bordered with white, others striped and blotched; mixed 5

Tulip (glaucum).—Vivid scarlet. Cup-shaped flowers, begin blooming early. 12 inches high 10

Any five of the 5c. packets for 20 cents, or three 10c. packets for 25 cents.



SINGLE POPPY.

(PRICES PER PACKET.)

PETUNIAS.—Petunias are annuals of extraordinary merit and of easy culture, producing a fine effect by reason of the beautiful combination of colors. In the greenhouse they may be classed as perennials. Cuttings from potted plants may be struck at any time. In the garden, conservatory or greenhouse they produce most beautiful flowers in great profusion. Will grow freely in any soil, but the richer the soil the better effect produced. Also fine for boxes, vases, etc.

BEDDING SINGLE.

Belle Etoile.—Small flowered, single. White and purple; profuse bloomer. 2 feet . . . 5
Countess of Ellesmere.—Great bloomer, rose and white, small flowered, single 5
Hybrida.—Mixed colors. Single. 2 feet . . . 5

LARGE FLOWERING SINGLE.

Grandiflora Finest Mixed.—Huge flowers; great variety of color. Single. 2 feet . . . 20

DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERED.

Grandiflora Extra Fine Mixed 20

DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERED FRINGED.

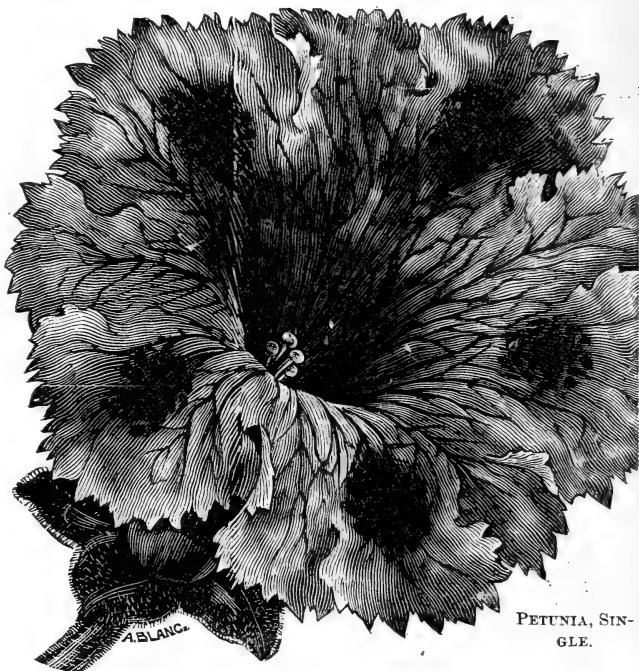
Choicest and Finest Mixed 20

SINGLE LARGE FLOWERED FRINGED.

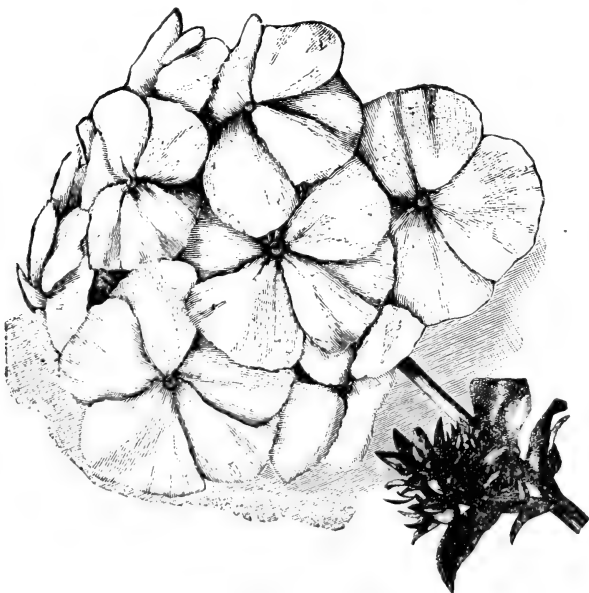
Choicest and Finest Mixed.—Selected from a superb strain 20

Giants of California.—Finest strain. A grand strain produced in California. Flowers over 4 inches in diameter, with a great range of gorgeous colors, presenting a won-

derful combination of stripings, veinings and blotchings. Single 20



PETUNIA, SINGLE.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA.

over 6 inches high. Any one can grow it in any garden. In the open they make a gorgeous bed, as they love the hot sun and a sandy soil.

PHLOX.—Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.

—This is the Large Flowering Class, and in all its varieties of colors and shades cannot be excelled by any annual for brilliant and constant display. Blooms from July to November, and should have rich, light soil. The seed may be sown in hotbed in March and the plants planted out in June, or when ground becomes warm may be sown where they are to stand. No wonder these brilliant blooms are called Flame Flowers.

Atropurpurea striata.—Dark striped 5

Coccinea.—Bright scarlet, fine form, large. 1 foot . . . 5

Nana compacta.—Dwarf mixed, all colors. Plants 6 inches high 10

Star of Quedlinburg Mixed.—Bears star-shaped flowers; easy culture. A very odd and handsome flower. Hardy annual 10

Fringed Mixed.—Many colors and shades 10

Dwarf Fireball.—Blood red 10

Dwarf Snowball.—White; compact. 8 inches high 10

Mixed Colors 10

PORTULACA.—One of the most showy

and beautiful of border flowers. The seed germinates freely and flourishes in almost any situation. Does not grow

Single Scarlet 5
Single White 5
Single Rose 5
Finest Single Mixed 5

Double Scarlet 10
Double White 10
Sulphur Yellow 10
Finest Double Mixed 10

(PRICES PER PACKET.)



RICINUS.

RICINUS.—The Ricinus or Castor Bean, in all its varieties, has a showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups.

Cambogiensis.—The stem and leaf stalks are ebony black, large leaves and richly colored. 5

Sanguineus.—Red stalks and foliage, with bronze tinge, seed-pods scarlet. 10 feet 5

Zanzibariensis.—Largest-leaved variety, an elegant centre plant. Leaves often 3 feet across 5

Mixed Varieties 5

SALVIA.—Half-hardy perennials. Sow seed in hot-bed or box in house and plant out when ground is warm, or sow out-doors latter part of May. Must be taken up in the Fall.

Bonfire.—A fine dwarf variety, from 2 to 3 feet high; forms a dense, compact bush, is a heavy bloomer. Brilliant scarlet. 10

Blood Red.—A remarkable showy selection from the Bonfire 15

Lord Fauntleroy 20



SALVIA.

SCABIOSA.—Pincushion Flower, known the world over as Mourning Bride. Is a well-known annual. Easy culture; blooms all the season. Fine for bouquets.

Double Purple 5

Double Snowball.—Pure white. 5

Double Scarlet 5

Dwarf Varieties.—Mixed. 5

Tall Varieties.—Mixed. 5

SMILAX (*Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides*).—White. Smilax Vine is a green perennial, largely used by florists for decorating, making bouquets, wreaths, etc. Plant the seed in a warm part of greenhouse, in a loamy leafy soil. 10 feet. 5

SUNFLOWER (*Helianthus*).—The Sunflower is a well-known old-fashioned favorite, of late years wonderfully improved. The size and brilliancy of their flowers make them worthy of a place in every garden.

Argophyllus (Texas Silver Leaf).—Striped. 6 feet 5

Cucumerifolius.—Single. Dwarf habit, bears many small flowers. Orange and black. 3 feet 10

Giganteus (Russian).—Golden. 8 feet. 5

Globosus.—Globe flowered, yellow. 3 feet 5

Dwarf Double Mixed.—3 feet. Densely double flowers. 5

SWEET WILLIAM.—These flowers were favorites in our grandfathers' gardens. They bloom early in the Spring and continue in flower a long time. Plants are hardy and their number may be increased by dividing the roots. Colors run from purple to white.

Double Mixed. 1 foot 5

Single Mixed. 1 foot 5

TEN WEEKS' STOCK.—This is a half-hardy annual, beautiful and fragrant. Sow under glass or on warm border early in Spring, transplant to rich ground.

Cut and Come Again (Princess Alice) is the finest and most floriferous white sort. For garden, pot or cut-flower use, it cannot be equaled. 10

Large Flowering.—Mixed colors. 10

German—Choice 10

THUNBERGIA.—Handsome climbing greenhouse perennials, but will succeed in open ground as annuals if planted in a warm sunny border; fine for baskets, etc.

Best Mixed.—5 feet 5

VERBENA.—The Verbenas are half-hardy perennials. No flower garden is complete without Verbena. Mostly upright, but when prostrate taking root freely where stems come in contact with the ground. Grand for bedding.

Auricula-flowered.—White eye 10

Firefly or Scarlet 10

Hybrid Mixed Colors 5

Mammoth Mixed 10

VINCA ("Periwinkle").—Valuable for pot culture, tender perennials. Sown early blooms same season.

Alba pura.—Pure white 5

Rosea 5

Mixed 5

WALLFLOWER is a great favorite. It is a half-hardy biennial, producing beautiful fragrant flowers. Requires protection during the Winter.

Large Flowering Double Mixed 5 | **Large Flowering Single Mixed.**—2 feet. 5

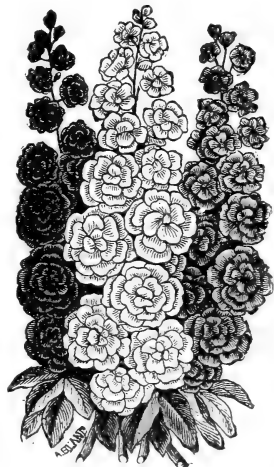
XERANTHEMUM.—Hardy annuals, bearing flowers in profusion. Much prized for Winter bouquets. Height 2 feet. The best varieties mixed. 5

ZINNIA.—Double. Is an annual of robust habit, blooming from July to October. Seeds can be planted in the open, or young plants transplanted if desired. Dwarf varieties should stand about one foot apart, and tall varieties double this distance. Will grow anywhere and stand any amount of rough treatment.

Large Flowering Dwarf Mixed 5

Large Flowering Tall Mixed.—All colors. 2 feet 5

Liliput.—Plants dwarf and compact. Flowers small, perfectly double, pompon-shaped, about size of large Daisy. Grand for pots, borders, or bedding. Mixed colors. 10



TEN WEEKS' STOCK.

Highly Ornamental Flowers

OF VERY EASY CULTIVATION.



NASTURTIIUM. (See page 68.)

These exceedingly showy flowering plants are as easily grown as Corn or Peas, no ornamental flower requiring less care in planting or subsequent culture; in fact, they do not need any culture—just take care of themselves—yet not one in fifty ornamental flowers gives the satisfaction as does the Nasturtium, because—1. Its blooms are more numerous than the blooms of any other ornamental annual garden plant, and more brilliant, more varied in colors and markings, its foliage metallic green and borne on such long stems that the leaves dance in every stir of the wind, its fluttering aspen-like leaves making a warm day appear cool; and, 2. Its blooming continues over the extraordinary long season of four, five or six months, according to latitude. In the climate of Philadelphia it blooms for four months, or from the 1st of June until the 1st of October, and were it not for the frost would last until a second year, as it does in the tropics. Cutting the flowers makes it bloom the more, and it is certainly a plant which one may cut and come again.

It can be grown in solid beds or in long rows, in urns, in window boxes or on housetops. It may well be considered the leading ornament and mainstay of the garden, be it a cottage garden or a grand park, or be it a simple homely box which it graces and makes a thing of beauty.

A well-selected mixture should contain quite twenty-five (25) distinct tints, running from a pale lemon to a deep purple, and these again divided into quite twenty-five (25) different forms of pencilings and fancy markings. Unfortunately for the Gardener, many of the so-called mixtures sold in the stores are not one-half, some not one-quarter, as varied in colors as described above, or as what should constitute a good mixture.

Nasturtiums, differing from Sweet Peas, are not injuriously affected by hot or dry weather, under which influences the Nasturtium vines continue to grow, the flowers as large and possibly more brilliant, showing all the qualities of tropical plants.

Any cultivator of them has presented to him or her the possible chance, but not the probable realization, of discovering among the plants an accidental "sport" of a white or a blue form. The finding and perpetuating of such a prize would not so much result in any money-making as in a world-wide reputation, the discoverer's name being tacked on to it for all time to come.

Tall sorts, which grow from two to five feet high, should be used against fences, screens or trestles, or in corners for the purpose of hiding unsightly objects; the Dwarf sort, growing but from ten to fifteen inches high, should be used on borders, in flower beds near the house, or in boxes.

The attention of table epicures is called to Nasturtium Sandwiches, the effect being most novel and to the palate most delicious, both green leaves and flowers being used.

1. They are luxurious trailers on the ground or pendent from window boxes or flower baskets.
2. They are of a rich habit of growth, clearly indicating their semi-tropical origin. Foliage varied and quite ornamental.
3. Their flowers are exquisite in all varied colors and fanciful marking and give out an agreeable aromatic odor.
4. Sown early in the Spring they come into bloom in about five weeks and continue flowering till cut down by Autumn frost, covering a period of blooming four times longer than Sweet Peas.

A mixture of all colors of Tall sorts.....\$1.50 per pound.
A mixture of all colors of Dwarf sorts.....2.00 "

SWEET PEAS. (See page 69.)

Each distinct sort or color......60c. per pound.
All colors, mixed, in three assortments at.....50c., 60c. and 70c. "

PANSIES. (See page 71.)

Exquisitely beautiful as have been these flowers for many years, the late introductions are still further charming as respects the blending of colors and forms of petals. Some of the orchid-flowered varieties present all the appearance of the most delicate Sevres China, and others as the frilled flowers being radically distinct from those of former years.

SCARLET SAGE. (See page 73.)

This can either be set close so as to produce a hedge-like effect, or wide apart, that after planting they may reach a dimension of two or three feet. In either case the effect of the almost innumerable brilliant scarlet flowers is most dazzling, if the planting be in masses, so much so as to make it indispensable for the Autumn garden or the lawn. We offer Seed in packets at 10 cents each, or by the ounce at \$1.00.

COSMOS. (See page 65.)

During the last weeks of Autumn more pleasure can be derived from this tall Spring-growing and prolific blooming plant than from any other at that late season, as it can be cut in large bunches for house decoration. It grows freely as a weed and takes care of itself. Packets, 10 and 15 cents.

Small Fruit Plants and Fruit Trees.

A VERY CHOICE SELECTION.

The following list of varieties of trees and plants embraces only the choicer and most reliable sorts, such as are sure to give entire satisfaction, varieties that have been grown extensively in all parts of the country. We can furnish a great assortment of varieties and sizes; and if other sorts are wanted, we will cheerfully quote prices on request.

Where trees, plants and vines are offered "BY EXPRESS," TRANSPORTATION CHARGES MUST BE BORNE BY THE PURCHASER—500 OF ANY ONE KIND WILL BE FURNISHED AT THE RATE PER 1000, 50 AT THE RATE PER 100, ONE-HALF DOZEN AT THE RATE PER DOZEN.

WE WILL NOT SHIP NURSERY STOCK C. O. D., UNLESS ONE-HALF THE VALUE ACCOMPANIES THE ORDER.

All claims for errors must be made within TEN DAYS from the receipt of goods.

We regret our inability to ship Nursery Stock with Seed; therefore request our customers to make orders separate, thereby saving us much trouble and inconvenience and themselves a delay.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants genuine and reliable, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the trees.

We begin shipping fruit trees and plants March 1 and continue until May 15, and in the Fall from October 15 until ground is frozen hard in December. We recommend early planting for best results, and suggest very early orders. We can ship on any date you name and will reserve stock so ordered.

STRAWBERRIES.

Price, 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100; \$4.00 per 1000.

SAMPLE.—Sample is of large size and fine quality. The berries are large to the last. For the marketman it is the best Strawberry ever grown. Will yield as many berries as the Haverland, and average as large as Bubach. Colors all over at once. There is not a weak spot in it.

SAUNDERS.—This is a good reliable standard sort, and has always been quite a favorite with us. It has a strong, perfect blossom, and is one of the best to plant with pistillate varieties, as it blooms for a longer season than most kinds. The fruit is large.

WILLIAM BELT.—Pronounced by fruit men to be the largest berry that grows; larger than Sharpless and superior in every respect. Enormous bearer, of the

best quality. A very desirable variety for fancy market.

COMMONWEALTH.—A new variety of great merit. The originator says: "In the Commonwealth we have a berry that is large as the largest, as productive as any of the largest, as fine flavored, as solid and as dark colored as any. It has a strong staminate blossom. It is LATE. On the 17th day of July, as good berries were picked as during its season. The plant is a good, strong grower, hardy, shows no sign of rust. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, always ready to recognize especial merit, awarded the Commonwealth First Prize in competition, July 5, 1902, and July 11, 1903. It is immensely productive."

RASPBERRIES.

Price, 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

CUTHBERT.—Berries very large, measuring three inches around; conical; rich crimson; very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious.

CUMBERLAND (BLACKCAP).—The largest Raspberry known. Fruit firm, and in quality equal to the very best Blackcaps; very black, showing little if any of the bloom so objectionable to some. Season a little in advance of Gregg.

BLACKBERRIES.

WARD.—An immense glossy black variety; rich, sweet, and with no hard core. A tremendous yielder. \$1.00 per doz.; per 100, \$8.00.

ELDORADO.—A very vigorous grower; free from mildew, rust or double blossom; enormously productive; fruit large to very large, excellent quality, free from core. 75c. per doz.; per 100, \$4.00.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Price, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

PEARL.—A very productive and perfectly healthy variety, quite free from mildew. Pearl is a favorite, and hard to beat; bushes planted but one year are said to yield three quarts of berries. A robust, vigorous grower, with berries larger than Downing, and of excellent quality.

DOWNING.—Bush vigorous and very productive. Fruit medium to large, skin whitish-green; flesh soft, juicy. Excellent for family use and very profitable for market.

CURRANTS.

Price, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

CHERRY.—Bush vigorous, stocky and compact; cluster rather short; fruit averages large; color fine, bright red; berry thin skinned, juicy and fine flavored.

FAY (FAY'S PROLIFIC).—Bush vigorous; strong grower; cluster medium to long, color darker than Cherry; berry averages large; juicy and less acid than Cherry.

GRAPES.

Price, 2 years old, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—A very early Grape of the best quality. The berries are of medium size; the color greenish-white; skin thin and fine quality, almost melting in the mouth.

COLUMBIAN.—Is claimed to be the largest Grape ever placed on the market, and forms large, compact clusters. It is an excellent table Grape, and excels all others for jelly. Vine is a strong grower, free from mildew, enormously productive of handsome clusters of immense Grapes, black in color, ripening midseason.

NIAGARA.—Vine hardy, an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, berries large, light greenish-white, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin,

does not crack; is melting and sweet to the centre.

MOORE'S EARLY.—Bunch large; berry large, round, with heavy blue bloom. Vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market.

LUTIE.—Dark red; bunch and berry medium to large; skin tough and thick; flesh pulpy, sweet and quite foxy; quality only fair; vine hardy, vigorous and productive. It sells well as an early red Grape, ripening about with Moore's Early.

CONCORD.—Large, black, good, vigorous and productive. Succeeds everywhere; the Grape for the million. Mid-season.

PEACHES.

Price, 5 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

OLDMIXON FREE.—Uniformly large; white, covered with bright red; one of the best. Last of August.

STUMP THE WORLD.—Very large; skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.

MOUNTAIN ROSE.—The largest early Peach. White, with

red cheek; rich and very good; productive and reliable. Freestone.

CRAWFORD'S LATE.—One of the best known yellow freestone Peaches; a superb fruit of large size, with beautiful dark red cheek; flesh yellow, but red at the stone, juicy, melting, rich and of excellent flavor. August.

PEARS.

Price, 5 to 6 feet, 60 cts. each; \$6.00 per doz.

BARTLETT.—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. August and September.

SECKEL.—Small, skin rich yellowish-brown, when fully ripe, with deep brownish-red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; one of the richest and highest flavored Pears known. September and October.

APPLES.

Price, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per doz.

RED ASTRACHAN.—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful, productive. August.

NORTHERN SPY.—Flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. January to June.

GRIMES' GOLDEN (GRIMES' GOLDEN PIPPIN).—Of the highest quality; medium to large size; deep golden

yellow, sub-acid, aromatic, spicy and rich. January to April.

WEALTHY.—As a late fall Apple the Wealthy has few equals. Skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, vinous, sub-acid; unequalled for cooking and excellent to eat out of hand; tree a free grower. October to November.

PLUMS.

Price, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per doz.

ABUNDANCE.—In tree and fruit unlike any other Plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree. The fruit is very large, showy and beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich, bright Cherry color. Early August.

BURBANK.—Medium to rather large, roundish conical in form; orange-yellow, overlaid with red; flesh firm, meaty, yellow, rich, sugary; from two to four weeks later than Abundance; exceedingly productive.

CHERRIES.

Price, 5 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each; \$8.00 per doz.

BLACK TARTARIAN.—Very large, purplish-black; half-tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower, and an immense bearer.

GOVERNOR WOOD.—Fruit large, roundish, heart-shaped. Skin light yellow, shaded and marbled with bright red. Flesh tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous and very productive. Middle of June.

LARGE MONTMORENCY.—A popular market variety; good for all purposes. Vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit large, light red; ten days later than Early Richmond.

WINDSOR.—A remarkably firm, large late variety, and no doubt the best of its season; fruit large, liver-colored, of good quality; valuable for market and family use. July.

QUINCES.

CHAMPION.—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange; bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two-year trees in the nursery row; can be kept in good condition until January. Price, two years old, 75c. each; \$8.00 per doz.

MEECH.—A vigorous grower; immensely productive, frequently bearing fruit when but two years of age; the fruit is large, lively orange-yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed. Price, two years old, 75c. each; \$8.00 per doz.

Three Old Advertisements

ADVERTISEMENT.

From Dunlop & Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, March 6th, 1795.

GARDEN SEEDS

1795. A "fresh and general assortment, such as has not been introduced into this part of the country before. A choice collection of Pease, Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflowers, &c., &c.

"For sale by the subscriber, south side of the Courthouse, Market Street, Philadelphia.

"DAVID LANDRETH."

ANOTHER EARLY ADVERTISEMENT.

From Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, March 7, 1808.

GARDENING

"David & Cuthbert Landreth, Seed and Nurserymen, beg leave to inform the public that they continue to carry on their business as heretofore at their Seed Shop in Market St., near 12th, also at their Nursery, Federal St., near the Arsenal, and in the Market, S. E. Corner of the Old Court House every forenoon, Sunday excepted, where they have constantly for sale a general assortment of 1808. Garden and Flower Seeds, which they warrant to be fresh and genuine in their kinds, also a large selection of the choicest kinds of Fruit Trees, a large collection of Forest Trees, Evergreens, and Flowering Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c. Also a large and curious collection of Green House Plants. They have now on hand a large quantity of Thorns in fine condition for planting out in Hedges and intend keeping a large supply for the future, where such Gentlemen and Farmers as are desirous of adopting the useful improvement of Hedges may be supplied at a reasonable rate."

The Landreths were the first to establish a Seed House in the Southern States, initiating that enterprise in 1819, in the Autumn of which year David Landreth, Jr., established a branch store in the City of Charleston, S. C.

We here give a copy of a newspaper advertisement of 1821, the earlier ones having been lost.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Charleston Courier, Charleston, S. C., November 9th, 1821.

GARDEN SEEDS

"The growth of 1821 for sale at No. 228 King street, in the Bends.

"The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has just arrived from Philadelphia with a large and general assortment of Garden Seeds.

1821. "The growth of the last Summer from the Gardens and Nurseries of David and Cuthbert Landreth, which he warrants FRESH AND GENUINE.

"All orders directed to him will meet with immediate attention, and from the known quality of the stock he is certain giving satisfaction.

"THOMAS LANDRETH,

"Agent for D. & C. Landreth.

"N.B.—For sale at D. & C. Landreth's Nurseries, Philadelphia, a general assortment of the choicest kind of Fruit Trees, together with the greatest variety of Green House Plants, Evergreen and Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs in the United States.

"Orders left with Thomas Landreth for trees or shrubs will be furnished at Philadelphia prices."

The Charleston Store was maintained from 1819 till 1861, when it was confiscated by the Confederate Court. The Landreths were the first Seed Merchants in the Cotton States.

Farm Pasturage Grasses.

Landreths' Pasturage Grass Mixtures.

On small quantities by mail Postage will be extra, at the rate of 8 cents per pound.

The preparation of the land for permanent pasture is a labor that must not be slighted, and though farmwork cannot be reduced to the nicety of lawn culture, we nevertheless direct attention to our directions on lawn making, and would say that the nearer the directions are followed the greater the probability of success. It must, however, be borne in mind that a pasture sod cannot be obtained in one year.

Landreths' Mixtures of Grass Seeds for Permanent Pastures.

	100 Lbs.	Lb.
FOR HEAVY SOILS. —Eighty pounds to the acre. This prescription consists of 100 parts of such Grasses as experience has indicated as productive of herbage and most durable on heavy soils	\$17 00	\$0 20
FOR LIGHT SOILS. —Eighty pounds to the acre. This prescription of 100 pounds divided into proportions between such varieties of Grasses as proved by experience to be the best adapted for light soils, both as respects the amount of leafy product and permanence	17 00	20
For all mixtures for Pasture we recommend a multiplication of varieties, all having more or less distinct seasons of development, bringing about a continuity of verdant growth.		

Clover Seeds.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (<i>Trifolium Repens</i>).—Not a heavy producer of hay, but invaluable in permanent pastures. Will grow on any soil, but luxuriates in damp locations and in damp seasons. It is very persistent in growth on rich soils, affording rare feed, but on thin soils will not succeed. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre.	25
ALFALFA OR LUCERNE (<i>Medicago Sativa</i>).—In localities where it flourishes this is one of the most valuable among the Clovers. Standing for years, shooting its roots downward till they are ten to fifteen feet below the surface, it resists the driest weather, and when every blade of Grass drops for want of moisture, it holds up fresh and green as in genial Spring. It does not succeed on compact clay, nor on land with impermeable subsoil. Far from exhausting land, it increases fertility, as has been fully established. Cattle pastured upon Alfalfa are apt to eat off the crowns, consequently the best practice is to cut it and stall-feed the animals. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre	25
ALSIKE CLOVER (<i>Trifolium Hybridum</i>).—The earliest large Clover. Possibly a hybrid between the Red and White, possessing qualities common to both; productive, sweet, extremely valuable both for pasturage or soiling. Clover-sick lands will sometimes produce fine crops of Alsike, which lands, after three years in Alsike and an intermediate grain crop, will again produce Red Clover. The flowers are a distinct light pink, and afford fine pasturage for bees. This Clover seeds itself freely the first year and every year, and does well as far north as Canada. This is sometimes added to pasturage mixture. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre	22
RED CLOVER, MAMMOTH. —On rich, loamy soils this variety, if the seed be true to name, develops twice as much bulk of stem and leaf as the common Red. Consequently it is very valuable as a fertilizer. It is a plant of longer life than the common Red Clover, and earlier to start a Spring growth.	
RED CLOVER (<i>Trifolium Pratense</i>).—This is the most widely cultivated of the pastoral plants; loosening the soil and admitting the air and drawing up and storing away near the surface the valuable principles scattered in the earth beneath, it is regarded as one of the best of vegetable fertilizers, as well as a cattle food of the highest merit. Its luxuriant foliage, by shade, increases the fertility of the earth and smothering noxious weeds. It is a lime plant and does well on stiff loams. Sow 16 lbs. to the acre.	

Prices on application.

Extra Superior
No. 2 Grade

BLOOMSDALE.

The land, level as a Western prairie, presents everywhere clear-cut methods and intensity in the execution of the same to a most complete finish, the whole illustrating a style of culture the like of which is only elsewhere seen in Europe. These remarks apply to the three Landreth farms, on all of which is produced a grade of Seed more perfect, as respects shape, color and general development, than produced by other growers not so severely critical in ferreting out and removing every plant showing signs of departing from the true types.

The D. Landreth Seed Company does not profess to grow all the Seeds they sell, as that would require an immense acreage, but they do grow their choicest grades, all of which, now and hereafter, will be indicated as Landreths' Cabbage, Landreths' Beet, and which, consequent upon the critical attention and labor given them, are priced at a value higher than less carefully selected stock.

LAWN GRASSES ON BACK COVER.

Grass Seeds. (Prices Fluctuate.)

BROMIUS INERMUS.—A strong-growing Grass of the arid plains of Russia, thriving on lands too dry for other sorts. When grown on good soil it yields enormous crops. Its habit is to make strong tufts and to hold its color till after hard frost. Its vigorous character makes it a good Grass for embankments. Its foliage is like Rye, long, straight, broad, soft, light in color. Stronger than Orchard Grass. The seed stalks reach 2 to 4 feet in height, closely set with long leaves. The seed is borne after the manner of Oats. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre per lb. 35c.

BENT GRASS, RHODE ISLAND (*Agrostis Canina*).—Resembles Herds Grass, forming a fine tuft even on thin soils. Doing especially well in salt atmospheres. The only lawn Grass used at Newport. So similar to Herds Grass as to be almost indistinguishable. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre per lb. 35c.

BENT GRASS, CREEPING (*Agrostis Stoloniifera*).—Known in England as Florin; a good soil binder, does well on damp land. The favorite lawn Grass in England, as unequalled by any other. Very similar to Blue Grass but of stronger growth. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 30c.

BLUE GRASS, CANADA (*Poa Compressa*).—For dry soils, sow 35 lbs. to the acre per lb. 25c.

BLUE GRASS, KENTUCKY (*Poa Pratensis*).—This is a pasture Grass of high merit, the earliest to start in Spring and continuing green far into the Winter. Though it makes fine quality hay it is not to be recommended for that purpose, being a light cropper. Its uniform growth and its beautiful habit and color make it desirable for lawns. It requires more time than other Grasses to become established, but is the longest living of all. It flourishes best in limestone lands. Roots of creeping habit, overpowering weeds. Only flowers once a year. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre 100 lbs. \$16.00; per lb. 25c.

CRESTED DOG'S-TAIL (*Cynosurus Cristatus*).—Foliage deep green, lustrous, long, narrow, soft; a deep rooter. A fine lawn Grass, invaluable in pastures. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre per lb. 60c.

FESCUE GRASS, HARD (*Festuca Duriuscula*).—Does well on damp ground or in salt atmosphere; good for pasture; retains its green color during drought. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 30c.

FESCUE GRASS, MEADOW (*Festuca Pratensis*).—The English Bent Grass. A permanent Grass of good quality; grows well in nearly all situations, wet or dry, hill or bottom land. Has round, smooth stems, two or three feet high, lustrous deep green leaves. In mountain lands of Virginia said to grow six feet high, foliage broad. The numerous fibrous roots penetrate good soil twelve to fifteen inches; makes good hay; also a permanent pasture, especially in the South. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre broadcast per lb. 30c.

FESCUE GRASS, SHEEP'S (*Festuca Ovina*).—Most diminutive of cultivated Grasses, leaves narrow or hair-like, grows in tufts, does well on dry soils or on rocky ledges, used in lawn Grass. Sow 35 lbs. to the acre . . . per lb. 30c.

FOX-TAIL, MEADOW (*Alopecurus Pratensis*).—Resembles Timothy, but two weeks earlier to cut for hay; very hardy, does well under shade, large leaf producer. A spreading perennial of high favor in Europe; one of the earliest and best Grasses for permanent pasture. Habit coarse, but suitable for park purposes. Succeeds best on well-drained, rich, loamy or clayey soils; makes excellent hay and should be included in all permanent pastures. Better for pasture than for hay. Its merits are earliness, quality and quantity. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre per lb. 45c.

HERDS, OR RED TOP GRASS (*Agrostis Vulgaris*).—A good perennial Grass, generally sown on permanent pastures. It succeeds Clover and Timothy when they have died out. Does well on any soil, but best on moist land. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre per lb. 20c.

KAFFIR CORN.—One of the non-saccharine sorghums. Drill in rows, cultivate like Corn; blades make good fodder. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 20c.

MEADOW GRASS, ROUGH STALK (*Poa Trivialis*).—Resembles Blue Grass; used in England for lawns. Will flourish in dripping situations. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 40c.

MEADOW GRASS, WOOD (*Poa Nemoralis*).—Deep green; valuable in shady places, makes a good turf, endures drought; good for lawns. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 60c.

MILLET, COMMON.—Sow 50 lbs. to the acre.

Per bush. (50 lbs.), \$1.20 per lb. 18c.

MILLET, PEARL OR CAT-TAIL.—Very productive, drill in two-foot rows. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre.

100 lbs. \$12.00 per lb. 25c.

MILLET, GERMAN (*Panicum Germanicum*).—This is an improvement on Hungarian Grass if cut just as the leaves are turning. Under some circumstances it will yield half as much more to the acre. On Bloomsdale Farms, on one occasion, we cut thirteen tons of dry, clean hay from three acres. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre.

Per bush., \$2.00 per lb. 20c.

MILLET, HUNGARIAN (*Panicum Hungariensis*).—An annual forage plant of celebrity. It germinates readily and withstands drought. It has numerous succulent leaves, broad and over a foot in length, the plant in strong soil reaching a height of three feet. Cut early it makes an excellent hay, but left to ripen seed it becomes hard and woody. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre.

Per bush. \$1.20 per lb. 18c.

MILK MAIZE, OR GUINEA OR DHOURA CORN.—Thrives in driest localities, can be cut several times a season. Sow 6 lbs. to the acre per lb. 20c.

ORCHARD GRASS, OR ROUGH COCKSFOOT (*Dactylis Glomerata*).—One of the most valuable of all the cultivated Grasses, blooming with the Red Clover and making with it an admirable hay. As a pasture Grass it is more productive than any other and does best under close feeding. It recovers rapidly. It stands drought better than any other Grass, keeping green and growing when others are dried up. In Summer it will grow more feed in a day than Blue Grass will in a week. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre . . . per lb. 25c.

RYE GRASS, ITALIAN (*Lolium Italianum*).—This is a variation of the Perennial Rye Grass, being much earlier and far more rapid in growth, producing larger leaves, more succulent food and three times as much of it; it is not as durable. The leaves are long and soft; the foliage is a rich green, resembling Rye, but lighter in color than the Perennial Rye Grass. It makes a great show, developing from seed the quickest of any of the valuable Grasses. Is a stronger feeder, enduring any amount of irrigation or manure. Succeeds best in moist soil, and in such is the best Grass for soiling, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritious crops. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre . . . per lb. 20c.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium Perenne*).—Long a standby among the best farmers in England. Leaves long, narrow and fine. Darker in color than the Italian, not more than half as large, and slower to develop. Cut when in blossom it makes fine hay and abundantly, but not equal to Orchard. It requires a moist climate, and in such stands for six or seven years. Perennial Rye Grass will resist overflow, and does well on sloping banks, as its roots are very fibrous and mat-like. It revels on deep tenacious soils. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre . . . per lb. 20c.

TEOSINTE (*Reana Luxurians*) . . . per oz. 10c.; per lb. \$1.00.

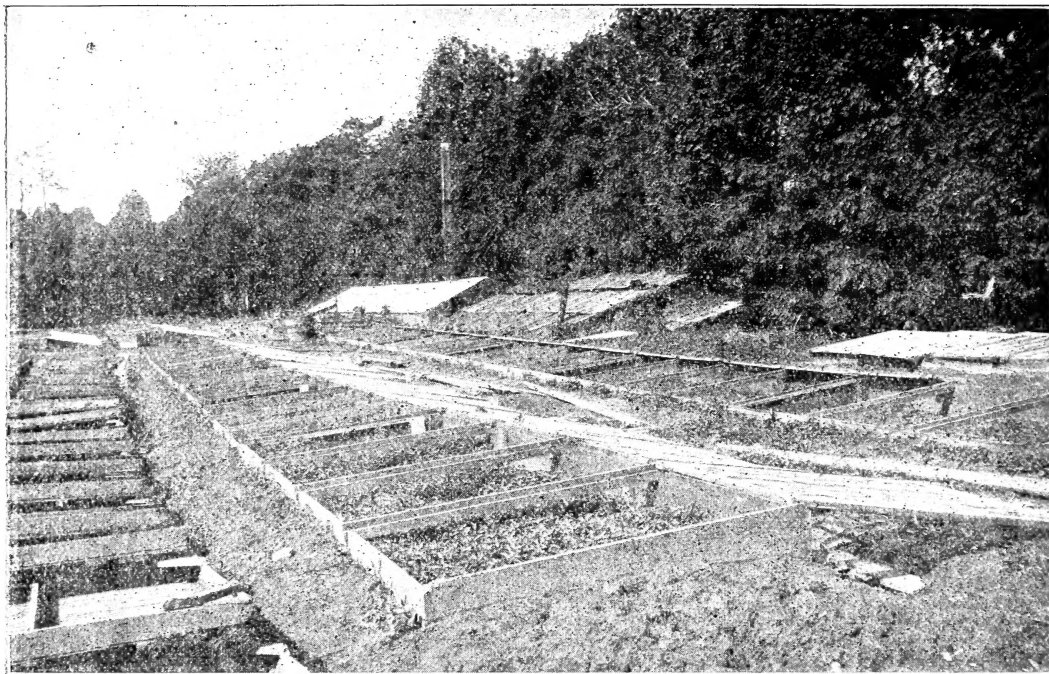
TIMOTHY (*Phleum Pratense*).—As a Grass to cut for hay this is unsurpassed. It is coarse if allowed to ripen seed, but if cut in the bloom is bright and highly nutritious. If sown with Clover, as is often practiced, it has to be cut before development, being later, and thus there is a loss in returns. It does best on loamy soils. It is a large producer, two or three tons of hay being frequently made. Sow to the acre, if sown alone, 15 lbs.

Per bush. (45 lbs.), \$3.40 per lb. 20c.

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL GRASS, PERENNIAL (*Anthraxanthum Oloratum*).—One of the earliest in Spring and latest in Autumn. It is almost the only Grass that is fragrant, and to its presence our hayfields owe much of their charm. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre if sown alone.

Per oz. 10c. per lb. \$1.00.

VICIA VILLOSA (*Hairy Vetch*).—A native of Russia. All animals eat it, both green and cured. Difficult to cure; mostly used for feeding green, for silos, and for plowing under as a manure. A analysis demonstrates the plant to be of high value. It does not flourish in wet lands, but needs considerable rain during its early growth. Broadcast two bushels to the acre in September and October in the South, and in April in the North. This plant sown in August, September or October in States south of the latitude of the Potomac, has given admirable results as a pasture plant in early Spring and for mowing in April for the making of hay per lb. 25c.



One of several warm, because sheltered, corners of hotbed grounds; the boxes shown here to indicate to the inexperienced how hotbeds and cold frames are built and arranged. Notice sashes, pulled back, slide on and are supported by brails running across the boxes.



The blooms or seed heads of sixteen varieties of grasses used in Landreth's Extra Special Mixture for Lawns. These all of different periods of habit and development and used to assure a succession of EMERALD GREEN SOD.

Field Seeds and Requisites.

BIRD SEEDS AND FOODS.

Mixed Bird Seed.—The Seed, thoroughly re-cleaned and free from dirt, is put up in square packages. These packages contain a mixture of Canary, Millet and Rape Seed in correct proportions, with a separate package of Hemp Seed (to be given occasionally), also a piece of Cuttlefish Bone, thus comprising everything necessary for the sustenance of Cage Birds, and we feel certain they will give entire satisfaction to our customers. . per lb. \$0.15

Canary Seed Unmixed	per lb.	15
Hemp Seed	per pt.	15
Letuce Seed	per lb.	25
Maw Seed	per lb.	25
Millet, Bird	per lb.	20
Rape, English	per lb.	25
Rape, German Summer	per lb.	20

BROOM CORN.

Evergreen . . per 100 lbs., not prepaid, \$5.00; per lb. 25

BUCKWHEAT

Japanese	per bush., \$1.50; per lb.	15
25 lbs.	per bush., 1.50; per lb.	15
Silver Hull	per bush., 1.50; per lb.	15

COTTON SEED.

Five Sorts of Upland, postage included	per lb.	30
One Sort of Long Staple Sea Island, postage included	per lb.	35

FERTILIZERS.

Landreth's Lawn Fertilizers.

Manufactured from the private formula of the firm, and of the best materials. Apply broadcast, just before or during a rain, at the rate of 800 lbs. to the acre.

5 lbs.	\$0.75	100 lbs.	\$2.00
10 lbs.	40	200 lbs.	3.75
25 lbs.	75	Ton	34.00
50 lbs.	1.50	By Freight, not prepaid.	

For other Fertilizers, see our General List, free upon application.

FLAXSEED per 100 lbs., \$5.00; per lb. \$0.15

MILLET.—Prices on application.

HEMP SEED per 100 lbs., \$4.50; per lb. 15

IMPLEMENTS.

Insect Powder Guns, Large, postpaid	each	40
Insect Powder Guns, Small, postpaid	each	20
Iron Age, No. 12 Wheel Plow and Cultivator		3.00
Iron Age, No. 1 Double Wheel Hoe		6.00
Paris Green Sifter	each	20
Planet, Jr., No. 3 Seeder		10.00
Planet, Jr., No. 3 Seeder and Wheel Hoe		11.00
Planet, Jr., No. 11 Double Wheel Hoe		8.50
Planet, Jr., No. 15 Single Wheel Hoe		6.50
Mole Traps, Wrought Iron—Imported	each	30
Mole Traps, Olmstead Pattern	each	1.50
Rat Traps, Out of Sight		1.00
Seed Drills, New Model	each	6.50
Seed Sower, Cahoon's, Hand	each	3.50
Water Bellows	each	2.00
Gem Single Wheel Hoe		3.75
Gem Double Wheel Hoe		4.50

OSAGE ORANGE per oz., 10c.; per lb. 60

PEAS.—Field Varieties. —Prices on application.

Canada	per bush.	
Cow Peas	per bush.	
Southern Clay	per bush.	

RAPE SEED.

Dwarf Essex	per 100 lbs., \$11.00; per lb.	25
German	per 100 lbs., 11.00; per lb.	25

RICE.

Wild, Freight or Express, not prepaid	per lb.,	30
mailed,		40

ROFEEA.—Fortifying up plants, bunching Asparagus, a very serviceable article. per 100 lbs., \$16.00; per lb. 35

RYE.

White.—Pure strain of White Winter Rye . . per bush.	1.10
Thousand-Fold.—A very strong grower, tillering out better than any other sort, and consequently drilled thinner, only six quarts being required to sow an acre. The straw grows seven feet high, and has grown eight, producing forty bushels to the acre. The seed is quite white	per bush. 1.25
Spring	per bush. 1.30

SOAP.

Carbolic and Whale Oil	per cake, \$0.15
Carbolic Soap	per cake. 15
Fir Tree Oil Soap, 1½ lb., 35c.; 2 lbs., \$1.00. By Express or Freight, not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.	
Tobacco and Whale Oil Soap, Aphia brand, per cake, 15c.	
Whale Oil Soap, 20c. per 1½ lb.; 35c. per lb. By Express or Freight, not prepaid, 35c. per 2 lbs.; 50c. per 5 lbs.	

SORGHUM.—Grown both for molasses and forage. In Kansas, 500,000 acres are grown principally for forage.

Early Amber.—This variety of cane is of *extra early* maturity, and is, therefore, infinitely superior to other varieties which ripen so late as to afford but little time for pressing between the periods of maturity and frost.

per 100 lbs., \$5.50; per lb. \$0.15	
Early Orange. —Fuller than the Amber, thicker in stem, more foliage	per 150 lbs., \$5.50; per lb. \$0.15

SUNFLOWER, RUSSIAN.—Per lb., 15c. By Express or Freight, not prepaid, per 100 lbs., \$5.00; per 25 lbs., \$1.50

AMERICAN TOBACCO SEED.—Like all other cultivated plants, Tobacco has its various forms, qualities and applications. Red clay subsoils with rich top soils generally produce the best dark, rich export Tobacco. Soils composed of sand or gravel with subsoil of light brown or red clay develop the best stemming Tobacco and fillers. Flat lowlands of alluvial soil give the best cigar types. Limestone soils, dark and rich, are the only soils adapted to White Burleigh, which when well grown is very choice. Slaty soils produce the best quality of the yellow wrapping sorts.

The D. Landreth Seed Company, of Bristol, Pennsylvania, offer the following varieties of American Tobacco Seeds, saved from selected plants.

The varieties intended for purposes as indicated under the various classifications.

Many more varieties could be added under each classification, but those sorts enumerated are the best which can be selected.

For Yellow Plug Wrappers.

Conqueror	\$3.00 per lb.,	\$0.30 per oz.
Warne	3.00 "	30 "

For Dark Plug Wrappers.

Lacks	\$3.00 per lb.,	\$0.30 per oz.
Kentucky Yellow	3.00 "	30 "

For Plug Fillers.

Sweet Orinoco	\$3.00 per lb.,	\$0.30 per oz.
Yellow Pryor	3.00 "	30 "
Sterling	3.00 "	30 "

For Cigar Fillers.

Comstock Spanish	\$1.00 per lb.,	\$0.40 per oz.
Havana Seed Leaf	4.00 "	40 "
Connecticut Seed Leaf	3.00 "	30 "
1st crop Vuelta de Abajo	8.00 "	80 "
2d crop Vuelta de Abajo	4.00 "	40 "

For Cigar Wrappers.

Landreth	\$5.00 per lb.,	\$0.50 per oz.
Sumatra, 1st crop	12.00 "	1.20 "
Connecticut Seed Leaf	3.00 "	30 "
Zimmer's Spanish	4.00 "	40 "
Glessner	3.00 "	30 "
Pennsylvania	3.00 "	30 "

For Cigarettes.

Improved Long Leaved Gooch \$3.00 per lb.,	\$0.30 per oz.
White Stemmed Orinoco	3.00 "
Improved Hester	3.00 "

For Snuff.

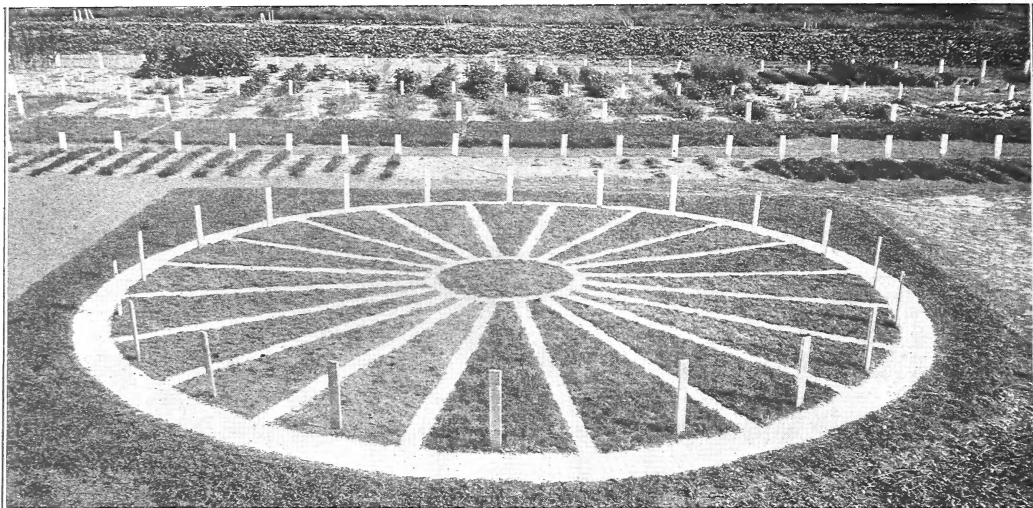
Blue Pryor	\$3.00 per lb.,	\$0.30 per oz.
Clardy	3.00 "	30 "
Tennessee Red	3.00 "	30 "
One Sucker	2.00 "	30 "

CUBAN SEED.—Cuban Seed is in demand by growers in the Gulf States, where it has been demonstrated that grades can be grown equal to the best Havana. The seed we offer is the best to be obtained in the Island of Cuba.

Partidas	per lb., \$1.00; per oz., \$0.40
Remedios	per lb., 4.00; per oz., 40
Vuelta de Abajo	per lb., 4.00; per oz., 40

We pay the postage.

We pay the postage.



The illustration, from a photograph, is of 20 sorts used in our high-priced Lawn Grass Mixture, the varieties so radiating out from a common centre, that they may be observed and compared from one position.

PER SINGLE POUND PRICE WE PREPAY POSTAGE. LANDRETHS' LAWN GRASSES

80 TO 100 POUNDS SEED TO THE ACRE.

For Parks, Croquet and Tennis Grounds, Cricket, Golf, Athletic Fields or Private Yards.

THE LANDRETH LAWN GRASS MIXTURE which we offer should not be compared with the cheaper preparations advertised. Our prescription is of the best chosen varieties, as respects color, texture and permanency, and will be found clear of weed seeds. We have all of the Special Formulas of City Parks, Squares, Golf Links, etc. Grass Seeds mixed to order to suit locality.

GRASS FOR SURFACE EFFECT.

This prescription consists of 100 parts, divided in such proportion between those Grasses which our observation has indicated as best for general park effect, as respects color, density of herbage, vigor, quick recuperation after mowing and permanency. The seeds used are well cleaned, and we believe them to be pure and full of vitality, and all persons using them are certain to secure a stand, provided the land be properly prepared and the seed sown at the proper time and at the right depth, and provided there be sufficient rainfall to germinate the seed. We cannot be responsible for the errors of the inexperienced.

Prices are all by the pound, **One Hundred Pounds** being required to seed an acre. 1 lb. for space of 20 x 20 feet or 400 square feet.

At single pound rate we prepay postage. At the rate per 100 lbs. or peck and bushel, the seeds will be shipped by Express or Freight, at expense of purchaser.

Popular	Lb. 30c.	Bush. 20 lbs., \$4.00	100 lbs., \$18.00
Superior	" 35c.	" " 4.50	" 21.00
Extra Special	" 45c.	" " 7.50	" 35.00

GRASS TO RESIST TRAMPING ON ATHLETIC GROUNDS.

This prescription is also of 100 parts, but differs from our Park Lawn Grass in the list of varieties, a proportion of such sorts being here added as to better stand the wear and tear of tramping consequent upon games of Tennis, Cricket, Lacrosse and Base Ball. A pound will sow a space 20 x 20 feet, or 400 square feet. Eighty pounds will sow an acre, but we recommend 100 pounds.

Popular	Lb. 35c.	Bush. 20 lbs., \$4.50	100 lbs., \$22.00
Extra Special	" 50c.	" " 8.00	" 36.00

GRASS FOR SHADY PLACES.

Landreth's mixture of varieties produces a reliable stand under dense shade of either pine or hardwood trees in positions where all other Grasses may have failed. Eighty pounds should be sown to the acre—or say one pound on a space 20 x 20 feet, or in proportion for other dimensions.

Grass for Shady Places ..	Lb. 35c.	Bush. 20 lbs., \$6.00	100 lbs., \$28.00
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GRASS FOR GOLF LINKS.—For the Course

This produces a soft, dense and uniform turf, except where influenced by soil conditions which are certain to vary somewhat on an extended course.

Popular	Lb. 30c.	Bush. 20 lbs., \$5.00	100 lbs., \$24.00
Extra Special	" 50c.	" " 8.00	" 36.00

FOR THE PUTTING GREEN.

This will make a velvet or carpet-like sward.

Popular	Lb. 35c.	Bush. 20 lbs., \$7.00	100 lbs., \$30.00
Extra Special	" 50c.	" " 10.00	" 40.00

WHITE CLOVER.

White Clover is just the thing to sow on a spot in the yard or lawn where a very quick green covering is desired, as it will cover better in ten days' time than grass seed will cover in two months. Sow one ounce, costing 5 cts., to the square yard and larger areas in proportion. Have you a bare spot on your grounds? If so, then try White Clover.

Per oz., 5 cts. Lb., 25 cts.